

FORCED VOTING
ISSUES ARGUED
BY BOTH SIDESUnited Improvement Group
Says It Necessary to
Get Out the VoteTELLS OF SUCCESSES
IN OTHER COUNTRIESOpponents Say It Would Make
Voter Express Choice Even
Though He Had None

Compulsory voting was advocated before the legislative committee on election laws today by speakers for the United Improvement Association who were questioned closely by committee members as to the workableness of their proposition.

Benjamin C. Lane, a former representative from West Roxbury, urged that as a matter of practical politics it should not be left to the initiative of individual candidates or political committees to "get out the vote."

He discounted the argument that a compulsory voting law would bring in uninformed and irresponsible voters, claiming that instead the average non-voter now is an educated, able type of person who excuses himself on the plea that he is too busy.

Cites Few Examples

David J. Maloney, also a former member of the Legislature, urged that since jury service, tax paying and military service are made compulsory in support of government, the basic privilege of suffrage should also be made a duty of citizenship. He referred to the state constitutional amendment, under which absentee voting was authorized, and said that a compulsory voting law would carry out the full intent of that amendment. He cited successful operation of such systems in Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Spain.

Mr. Maloney made a distinction between candidates who are "popularly" elected and those who are "professionally" elected, and said compulsory voting would result in a greater number of the former. He likened the "professional" candidates to a physician's certificate to show disability to attend an election.

Blank Ballot Question
Representative Edward J. Robbins of the committee also asked Mr. Maloney if the bill would not defeat its purpose by its omission of a provision for casting a blank ballot.

Representative Lyman A. Hodgson asked the speakers for the bill if they did not think the bill unfair and inadequate in that it proposed compulsion only upon registered voters and did not affect unregistered residents. He asked if they did not think registration should be made more important. He asked also if they did not think the measure would discourage registration. Mr. Lane thought the registration would take care of itself.

Others who spoke for the Improvement Association petition were George H. Ellis, Francis A. Morse, Fred Greenwood and Van Ness. Mr. Calder Gordon appeared in behalf of a petition filed by himself to provide a poll tax on all residents, both citizens and aliens, and to abate the tax for persons who were recorded as voting at the last elections. He was the only one who spoke on the bill.

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Vast Radio Network Will Voice
Coolidge Tribute to WashingtonThousands of Behind-the-Scenes Workers Ready to
Keep Transmission Clear and Strong—Special Short
Wave to Carry Speech Before Congress to London

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Through the efforts of thousands of behind-the-scenes mechanical workers, paid to "keep the air clear," one-sixth of the population of the United States and many thousands in several foreign countries on Feb. 22 will be able to hear every word of what the president of the United States has to say at the first Presidential address.

One hundred and thirty years or so since George Washington held his post of honor, Calvin Coolidge will address, through 37 radio stations, more than 20,000,000 listeners in when he speaks before the joint session of Congress at its observance of Washington's 150th anniversary. It will be the biggest "hook-up," it is said, that has ever heard a President or anybody else speak.

The vivid contrast of the present day with the day when Washington's sole communication with his people was through a few small newspapers of a purely local circulation and through letters to Governors, brings to the fore the necessity to begin the many skilled persons hidden from the radio audience whose duties will be to keep Mr. Coolidge's voice moving clearly along the network of wire and air lines.

"Stepping-Up" the Current
Highly trained in the eccentricities of electricity, they will be called upon for the full extent of their knowledge when the President goes before the microphone. As the audience settles in its easy chairs, there will be little to indicate the activity behind the scenes necessary to begin the radio-casting and transmission and keep it up smoothly for the estimated hour and a half of the program.

Scarcely more than a hundred men will be engaged in the radio-casting over the "hook-up" but these men must be alert to the slightest fault in the mechanism they are engaged in watching.

However, the number of telephone company employees who will be occupied in watching the lines for wire trouble, "stepping-up" the weakening current at various points and facilitating transmission, will run into the hundreds while an even larger force, divided into "road crews" will be sent out at intervals along the line where they can be reached instantly for any repair work found necessary during the course of the program.

Tapping the Wire
The President's voice will be carried on the wires in Washington and carried to New York by the studio of the National Broadcasting Company. Here it will be taken off the Washington wire, sent through labyrinth of coils and wires, magnified, amplified and redistributed to stations over the country outside of New York City.

At various points along the route reaching south as far as Atlanta and west as far as the Pacific coast, will be cities which will "tap" the wire.

'DON'T FORGET PLAY,'
MAINE BOY TOLD BY
SECRETARY HOOVERWaterville Youngster Who
Makes Toys in Spare Time
Receives Letter

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 8 (AP)—Don't forget to play was the message sent by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to a schoolboy in Waterville who had told Mr. Hoover how he made toys during his spare time.

William Kierstead, a student at the Junior School, is the possessor of the letter from the Secretary of Commerce in which he was commended for using his time well. The letter was in reply to one written by Kierstead in the course of correspondence being carried on by pupils in the English classes in Junior High School.

Young Kierstead wrote about the "wonderful territory" in central Maine, in which he lives. He described how he made toys during his spare hours.

Secretary Hoover replied: "The best way to economize in school is to utilize your time well."

"I am glad to hear that you have been making toys in your spare time. It is very commendable for a boy of your age to be utilizing his time in that way. But don't forget that play is a real part of human life and that it is the domain of boys—for it is 'his' as you get older."

CAMBRIDGE HEARING
ON RATES SCHEDULED

The State Department of Public Utilities set Thursday, March 3, as the day and date for hearing the two petitions for a reduction in the lighting rate, charged by the Cambridge Electric Light Company. Last week 20 customers of the company petitioned the department to reduce the company's rates. Later Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, filed a similar petition.

BUS DECISION WITHHELD

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Lawrence City Council has taken up for advisement the petitions of the Lawrence & Maine Transportation Company and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for permission to operate bus lines between Lawrence and Lowell. The vote for allowing both petitioners to withdraw their requests stood deadlocked at two to two, but upon reconsideration of the council it was passed unanimously to take the petitions under advisement.

KING GEORGE
OPENS BRITISH
PARLIAMENTSpeech From Throne Short,
Dealing Chiefly With the
Chinese Situation

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The third session of the present British Parliament, elected in 1924, was opened in state by King George with time-honored ceremony today. Huge crowds lined the streets to see the royal procession. Queen Mary accompanied the King to Parliament for the ceremony.

The King's speech opening the session—actually a ministerial statement—was unusually brief and was mainly devoted to the Chinese problem.

He explained that it had been deemed necessary to send to China an adequate force to protect British subjects, because of the happenings at Hankow and other places, but emphasized that it was the desire of the British people to "remove all grievances, to renew our treaties on an equitable basis and to place our future relations with the Chinese people on a footing of friendship and good will."

Relations With Foreign Powers
"My relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly," the King said. "The League of Nations has been strengthened and a further step taken toward the restoration of normal international relations in Europe by the entry of Germany into the League, and her appointment to a permanent seat on the Council of the League. In continuation of this policy, it was found possible at the end of last month to terminate the system of allied military control in Germany as set up by the Treaty of Versailles, and to hand over to the League all questions affecting the military clauses of the treaty."

"Continuation of the civil war in China and the anti-foreign and particularly anti-British agitation by which it is accompanied have caused me grave anxiety. In consequence of what happened at Hankow and in other places, my Government felt it necessary to dispatch to the Far East a sufficient force to protect the lives of my British and Indian subjects against mob violence and armed attack."

Peaceful Settlement Desired
"But I earnestly desire a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have arisen, and my Government has caused proposals to be made to the Chinese authorities which should convince public opinion in China and throughout the world that it is the desire of the British people to remove all real grievances, to renew our treaties on an equitable basis and to place our future relations with the Chinese people on a footing of friendship and good will. My Government will maintain our traditional policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of China."

"I rejoice that a fair and friendly settlement has been reached regarding funding of the war debt due this country by Portugal. The King expressed pleasure over the encouragement of the improvement of trade and industry and hoped those engaged in the industries would do their utmost to prevent arresting of the improvement by industrial strife."

He announced that proposals would be made to give effect to the change in the style of the title of the sovereign as recommended by the Imperial Conference, as well as alterations in the title of Parliament. A bill, he said, would be presented to encourage the production and exhibition of British motion pictures.

The briefness of the King's speech was due partly to the Government's decision to drop certain proposed measures from its program in hopes of making the parliamentary session as short as possible, the intention being, it is understood, to adjourn in July or early August.

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Not only is the Portuguese revolutionary movement still in full swing in Oporto, where it began last week, but newspaper reports from the capital, Lisbon, are that virtually all the civilian population is in arms.

Other uncensored dispatches reaching London indicate that the movement at first confined to an insurgent garrison at Oporto, has assumed serious proportions with the revolutionaries clamoring for restoration of the constitutional rights which they allege were suppressed by President Carmona when he assumed the dictatorship after a military coup last spring.

Warships Ordered to Lisbon
GIBRALTAR, Feb. 8 (AP)—Three British war vessels have been ordered to proceed to Lisbon and Oporto to protect British interests in Portugal in the event that the revolt now in progress there should menace them.

The cruiser Comus has been ordered to leave for Lisbon this afternoon while the destroyers Windsor and Westminster have been ordered to Oporto.

TOWN GOVERNMENT
BILL IS ADVANCED

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill calling for a limited form of town government for Milton. The bill was sponsored by Senator Henry L. Kincaid of Quincy.

The Senate adopted 20 adverse committee reports without debate and tabled an adverse report on the petition of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company that the Metropolitan District Commission and the Commission on Public Utilities, siting jointly, pass on applications for location of gas mains in boulevards and park reservations.

How She Started
"We determined," she said, "to do precisely what it was we desired to accomplish in our home life, what we desired to reach and to maintain, indeed our

whole objective, something we could formulate and then go about securing. We wanted our home first of all to be a satisfying place."

Mrs. Gilbreth went on to say that in the preliminary survey of home resources everything was carefully considered, even the personnel. Not on the basis that the children could be "dismissed," as they might in a business organization if they did not fit in, but on their potential value as assets or liabilities. Mrs. Gilbreth thought, not without some humor, the few children would care to be considered liabilities to a home.

"We set out," she continued, "to eliminate waste. Waste exists in homes nowadays as in industry and we would apply engineering methods to getting rid of waste. After we had considered the fact of our activities, we planned our budget. Not only of money, but of time and energy and distribution of work."

"And we went forward unbound by such traditions as that which dictates that, although a man may from time to time sweep snow from his front steps with a broom he must not on any account be expected to use a broom inside the house. We decided to let the male members of our household in on the budget of occupations, because if men but understood and engaged in it they would probably have no greater objection to doing it now and then than they have in attending to some less interesting task."

MR. McCULLOUGH CONFIRMED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Taking up his case out of order, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Edgar A. McCulloch, of Arkansas, to be a federal trade commissioner.

Senate Speeds Bills
at One-a-Minute Clip

By the Associated Press

BETTER than a bill a minute is the legislative record set by the Senate when it passed 73 measures in the first hour of a night session. Most of the bills went through without debate.

The measures, many already approved by the House, dealt with subjects ranging from presentation of a warship's bell to the president of the Rotary Club at Crawfordsville, Ind., to granting consent to Shoshone Indians in Wyoming to bring claims against the Government.

TEXTILE LEADER
SAYS CITIES CAN
CUT DOWN TAXES

Expert Business Administration of Municipalities Is Advocated

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—Expert business administration of cities would lighten the tax burden which contributes to the textile depression in New England, Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, told the industrial conference at City Hall here today, called by the Lawrence Industrial Commission.

"Since the depression in the textile industry," said Mr. Greene, "the Pacific Mills have introduced savings of \$1,000,000 a year. During the past 10 years the taxes on the property of our organization in Lawrence have doubled, although there has been little addition to its physical plant."

"Some years ago the city of Baltimore invited the leading taxpayers to confer on how the situation there could be improved. The result was the services of experts in accounting and the services of purchasing agents of the large corporations."

Deficit Wiped Out

"Within four years, as a result, the city deficit of \$1,100,000 was wiped out and taxes cut from \$29.70 to \$24.80. A similar reduction in the Lawrence deficit, if that is possible, would mean a saving of approximately \$800,000. The Pacific Mills, which last year was taxed for \$417,000, would save \$83,000."

"Telling the Mayor he ought to reduce taxes and get us any other business, is not the way to bring definite action. Of course, the problems of Baltimore were not the same as we have in Lawrence, but we are ready to lend the services of any of our organization to assist the city in meeting its problems."

Mayor Walter H. Rochefort in opening the conference, which was attended by many representatives of the leading industries of the city, stressed the fact that the textile industry is called by the commission for the purpose of seeking some remedy for the existing situation in the textile industry.

He declared that the very life of the city depended on its textile mills. He invited the textile representatives to offer suggestions which he believed the city would follow to bring about relief.

Conferences Favored
Mayor Joseph A. Lowe of Fitchburg, who started a similar movement in that city recently and wrote leaders in most of the textile centers of the State suggesting a series of conferences to consider municipal and state action to assist the industry, urged modification of the state 45-hour law with its clause forbidding

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Municipal Lighting Bill
Puts Full Power in CouncilDemocratic State Chairman Urges Easier
Method of Starting Public Plants

Before the legislative committee on Power and Light today, Charles H. McQuinn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urged a change in the law whereby municipalities could establish public lighting plants by a vote of the City Council.

The existing law requires that such a proposition be voted on in two consecutive years by the City Council and that it then be placed on the ballot.

Mr. McQuinn cited instances of municipalities buying power from the private lighting companies, paying the latter a profit, and still selling current to the consumer at a lower cost than the private plants.

In contrast to the charges made by the consumer by the private companies, said Mr. McQuinn, in the case of the Holyoke municipally owned plant, where the rate per kilowatt hour for electricity is 5 cents, as compared with 8 1/2 cents in Boston. Holyoke also, he added, has the lowest tax rate in the country. The tax rate there is 1.5 cents, while in the case of the Holyoke plant, the municipal lighting plants are conducive to lower costs in city management.

Tax Question Introduced

Sheldon E. Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Electric & Gas Association, said in part: "The bill would allow the City Council by majority vote to enter the municipal lighting business on one day's notice instead of having to vote in two consecutive years as at present. This might commit the municipality to the expenditure of millions of dollars without investigation."

"Comparison of municipal rates with rates of private companies is entirely misleading unless certain facts are taken into consideration. As a matter of fact, the private companies today sell at lower rates than the municipalities. If taxes on private companies which municipal companies do not have to pay be taken into consideration."

"In other words, municipalities pay no taxes but transfer the burden to the general public. Private companies in Massachusetts pay in excess of \$12,000,000 annually in taxes. If the municipal ownership is to be general, so that other municipalities in Massachusetts pay in excess of \$12,000,000 annually, passing on to the public this \$12,000,000."

Comparison of Rates
"In 1925 private companies sold energy at an average price of one cent per kilowatt hour less than the municipalities, and in addition they paid \$12,000,000 in taxes. In some cases the private companies pay almost as much in taxes as they do to their stockholders."

The committee postponed to a date to be announced later hearings on the recommendation of Governor Fuller for the enactment of legislation designed to prevent the acquisition of the city of Baltimore.

VARIETY OF BILLS
KEEPS LEGISLATORS
BUSY ALL THE DAY

17 Committees Holding Hearings on Bills of Wide Importance

With 17 committees holding hearings on bills of wide importance, the members of the Legislature today engaged in one of the busiest days of legislative work since the opening of the session. The calendars of various committees each contained from one to a score of bills or petitions.

The committee schedules for tomorrow and Thursday are heavily loaded, an indication of the effort which is being made to speed up committee work and make the session a short one.

The committee on agriculture today took up Governor Fuller's recommendation for a pure seed law and a farm marketing law. The committee on banks and banking heard seven proposals for improving the blue sky laws. The water supply committee began consideration of the Swift River Bill. The committee on cities took up a number of bills among which were petitions for changes in the Holyoke non-partisan municipal election. The committee on education received a large delegation asking passage to authorize expenses for attending conventions. The judiciary committee heard members of the George Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution in behalf of a bill to define criminal syndicalism and make it a felony.

STATE TO INSPECT
BRAKES AND LIGHTS

The Boston Automobile Club, the Massachusetts Safety Council, Governor Fuller's safety committee and the Massachusetts Automobile and Rating Association will conduct a joint "Safety-First" campaign during the first three weeks in April. Talks on "safety-first" will be given each night over local radio-casting stations.

The first week in April will be "brake testing week," when motorists may have their brakes inspected and adjusted at several points around Greater Boston to be designated by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles. The second week will be "light testing week," when free tests will be made by Mr. Goodwin's men.

MR. McCULLOUGH CONFIRMED
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CHANG TSO-LIN
DECLARES WAR
ON BOLSHEVISMManchurian Dictator Ready
to Give Foreigners Protection in ChinaPEKING TO MAINTAIN
CREDIT OBLIGATIONSNorthern Leader Expects the
Power to Accord Due Respect to Sovereign Rights

PEKING, Feb. 8 (AP)—Protection of foreign lives and property, pledged by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian Dictator, in a proclamation issued today re-declaring war on "Bolshevism."

The proclamation was issued by Chang Tso-lin, who is now in the Ankuochun, or alliance of northern war lords. It promises that the Peking Government will maintain national credit obligations, such as foreign and domestic loans secured by the Chinese maritime customs, and "on the other hand we expect the powers to accord due respect to our public opinion and sovereign rights so that the Chinese may be freed of fear of possible invasion from the outside while the powers may be freed of apprehension over anti-foreign movements."

The proclamation declared that the present Ankuochun operations are directed against nothing except Bolshevism, asserting "there is room for negotiations for all others except Bolshevism."

It offers the people protection, but expects their hearty co-operation, "since we are fighting for a common cause."

The northern generalissimo outlined an extensive idealistic program of national reforms, preservation of national sovereign rights, restoration of order, extension of education facilities and plans for the co-operation of capital and labor. Extension of communication facilities and plans for judicial reform also were included.

Referring to the civil war which besets China, he said:

"The sponsors of extreme radicalism in China, being puppets in the hands of certain foreign agents, have not failed to seize the present opportunity of misleading a distressed people by erroneous theories which are working havoc. They are bound to fail, but it is intolerable to see the people suffer."

Chang declared economic rehabilitation as the basis of national power, cutting out unnecessary expenses including limitation of the size of the army.

"The present juncture marks the turning point in the history of China," he said. "For the good of the people and the continuance of friendly relations with the powers it is time to ponder carefully upon our responsibilities and attitude face to face with the powers, should be. Equality of international treatment is the only safeguard to world peace."

Britain Leaning Toward
Plan to Divert Troops

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—On the basis of data forwarded from the British Minister at Peking, Miles W. Lampson, and Owen O'Malley, British representative at Hankow, the cabinet is understood to be leaning toward the proposal to divert to Hong Kong the British defense troops now on the way to Shanghai.

It is felt here that a solution of the difficulty might be brought about by the foreign colonies in Shanghai declaring they would derive as much comfort from the fact that the troops were in the Yenchow region as if they were in Shanghai.

At any rate no definite decision is looked for until it is seen what is the Chinese reaction to the American suggestion that the warring factions in China give an undertaking to keep the Shanghai area free from fighting.

This proposal by Mr. Kellogg is responsible in large measure for the feeling of optimism over the Chinese situation which prevails among government officials.

Sun's Forces Capture
Chuchow From Cantonese

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8 (AP)—The shadow of war receded somewhat from Shanghai today as the city received reports that the Cantonese army had been turned back by defending forces under the northern General Pai Pao-shan, and was left in retreat some 200 miles away.

The result has been that the proposals for neutralization of the international settlement here and foreign plans for defense of the city in case of emergency became less pressing questions.

Using the waterways west of Shanghai as his means of transportation, General Pai, one of the leaders of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces, joined his troops with the main northern force in the Yenchow region. Then, as the right wing of the northern army, he attacked, capturing Chuchow, formerly held by the Nationalists, and permitting the entire line to advance.

The Nationalists retreated to Changshan, near the Kiangsi Province border, retaining only a few miles of Chekiang Province territory. The southern push of the Northerners already is threatening Changshan.

The Nationalist militarists are in conference at their base at Nanchang, approximately 150 miles west of the present battle front. It could not be learned whether Chang, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese armies, and his Russian advisor, Galois, were attending.

Despite the indication that the Cantonese forces were being driven

Private Cars
for Salmon
on Inland Tour

UP-TO-DATE transportation is provided visiting salmon at the Baker River dam. The method of assisting them in their spawning ground will be told

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

DIAZ AIRPLANES REPORT VICTORY

Recapture of Chinandega Is
Claimed by Nicaraguan
Conservatives

MANAGUA, Nic., Feb. 8 (AP)—After an air attack with bombs and machine guns by two airplanes attached to the Conservative army of President Diaz, the Liberal forces which had captured the town of Chinandega are reported to have hoisted the white flag.

The report was brought back by William Brooks, a native of New Orleans, who with Lee Mason carried out the air raid, in co-ordination with an advance by the Conservative troops aided by reinforcements sent from Managua.

Brooks said the Conservative troops re-entered the town, parts of which were still smoldering from the fire which destroyed a large area.

Conservative officials expressed the belief that the Liberals, scattering to near-by towns, probably would return in the next day or so to continue the battle. By this time, it was said, further Conservative reinforcements were expected to be on the scene.

When the Conservative Government has resolved further confirmation that its forces have re-taken Chinandega, it is planned to test out the railroad with a view to restoring transportation and communication between Managua and Corinto, cut off when the Liberals gained possession of Chinandega. One report from the Chinandega region is that the Liberals have torn up three miles of railroad tracks.

The Conservative General Jose Padas Diaz left Managua last night for Matagalpa where the Liberal General Moncada is reported to be concentrating his forces for an attack on the town.

The drafting of recruits for the Conservative army is going on steadily in Managua. The men, in all sorts of nondescript outfits, are being loaded on trains and trucks for the trip to the various encampments.

There are no American or other foreign residents or interests at Chinandega. The possibility is seen that should the Liberals remain in control of that town, an attack on Leon, and an uprising might follow.

The United States marines now stationed at Managua have two months' supplies on hand; otherwise they might have badly if communications are not restored.

American Charge Recalled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lawrence Dennis, who served as American chargé in Managua, Nicaragua, during the period immediately preceding recognition by the United States of the Diaz Government, has been recalled to Washington and will be replaced on the legation staff at Managua by John H. MacVeagh, now in charge of Central American affairs in the Latin-American division of the State Department.

The change will be effective about March 1 and Mr. Dennis will take over the Central American desk in the Latin-American division.

State Department officials said that the transfer was of a routine nature, Mr. Dennis having served more than two years at his present post.

GENEVA PLEASED AT PRESIDENT'S ACTION

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (AP)—The greatest satisfaction was expressed in League of Nations circles at President Coolidge's recommendation to the Senate last Saturday for participation by the United States in the Geneva economic conference which will begin on May 4. It is felt here that the American delegates, with a background of America's experience in the field of economics, can contribute largely to the success of the conference, which will aid in laying down a world economic doctrine leading to international reconstruction.

League officials today pointed out that the American delegates, like the delegates of other countries

which are members of the League, will sit merely in a personal capacity, although appointed by their Government, and will not commit their Government in any way on the decisions reached.

MEMORIAL PLANNED FOR SCOTTISH HEROES

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 8 (AP)—Money left 100 years ago for a memorial to the two great Scottish national heroes, Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, is at last to be put to the use it was intended. The memorial will be erected here in Edinburgh. In 1832 Captain Hugh Reid left £1000 for a Wallace-Bruce memorial. The sum now available is £2600.

The unveiling is planned for 1929, which will be the 600th anniversary of the granting of the charter to Edinburgh by Robert the Bruce.

DR. BUTLER THINKS PRESIDENT WILL NOT SEEK THIRD TERM

Columbia Head Believes President Will Announce in Good
Time His Decision—Agrees Prohibition Will
Be an Issue

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Nicholas Murray Butler, Republican, president of Columbia University, expects that President Coolidge will decline to run for re-election next year. It is also his view that no man not frankly wet can be elected.

Speaking at a meeting of the Riverside Republican Club, Dr. Butler said:

"Although I have no knowledge that the President has ever referred to this matter in any way, either directly or indirectly, yet as a work-

man's statement objecting to a third term voiced in 1904.

"The Republican Party is going to have a hard enough time in 1928," he said, "without inviting certain defeat through injecting the third-term issue into the campaign."

"That is not my personal view alone, but that of almost every important and experienced leader in any part of the country with whom I have recently spoken. Particularly in the western and northwestern states is there great dread of the

candidate who is so strong in the city of New York that he will keep the adverse majority down to 250,000 or 300,000 at most."

"Any candidate of the Anti-Saloon League or the Ku Klux Klan or any one who tries to dodge the prohibition issue," Dr. Butler said, "would find arrayed against him New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming, with 213 electoral votes, and not improbably also California and Minnesota with 25 electoral votes."

MICHIGAN MOTORS SET EXPORT RECORD

379,580 Automobiles Were
Shipped in 1926

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Michigan-made automobile, exported in increasing numbers to England, continental Europe, the Orient and the newer East Indian and South American trade, brought and held this far inland state to the rank of fifth in value of exports in 1926.

The total foreign trade of imports and exports of Michigan are estimated to have exceeded \$370,000,000 in 1926, a total of \$338,521,137 in 1925, Howard T. Tewkesbury, manager of the Detroit district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces in a report.

Conservative estimates of the total production of automobiles in the United States show Michigan as the contributor of between 80 and 85 per cent, the report assumes. Using export figures of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and Government export statistics, Mr. Tewkesbury has found that of the 170,480 American automobiles shipped as "parts for assembly" and fitted together in foreign plants, 85 per cent came from Michigan.

The 1926 exports of cars were 379,580. The comparable 1925 export total was 377,075.

FLIERS REACH ILO

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The United States Army Pan-American flight squadron has reached Ilo, near the Peruvian-Chilean frontier. The aviators will leave their machines at Ilo and proceed to La Paz, Bolivia, by rail to deliver a personal message from President Coolidge to President Siles.

CLAY STATUE FOR VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statue of Henry Clay would be erected in Caracas, Venezuela, by the United States under a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

When in Need of Flowers

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4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 2

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SPAIN PRESSES TANGIER CLAIM

Statute of Moroccan Seaport
to Be Discussed at
Paris Conference

By SILEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A Franco-Spanish conference on the statute of Tangier is to formally open, after some weeks' exchange of views between the respective capitals. In the hall of the Quai d'Orsay, Quinones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador, presides over the Spanish delegation, which includes Señor Espinosa, Consul at Tangier, and Señor Carcer, director of the Moroccan department. France is represented by M. Beaumarchais, director of political affairs; M. Merillon, Consul at Tangier, and M. Saint Quentin, director for Africa.

The powers of this conference are extremely limited and cannot suffice to satisfy the aspirations of Spain as recently expressed. The conference can only proceed on the basis of the existing statute and cannot change it. Within its framework, Spain can be given a larger control, but the régime as a whole must remain.

French diplomats express surprise that Spain should desire to upset an agreement which was reached between France, Britain and Spain after a long discussion and with full knowledge, as lately as 1923. Spain now wishes to be predominant in Tangier and when it gives frank utterance through the King or Primo de Rivera to its ambitions its demand is nothing less than the complete incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone.

Sometimes the demand takes the form of a request for a mandate from the League of Nations. These pretensions would ignore the past and neglect the interest of other nations. The 1923 convention was concluded for 12 years, and France shows no inclination to renounce it, while Britain intends to preserve the status quo.

Nevertheless, the French Govern-

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ment has consented to modify in practice certain administrative details as a matter of courtesy toward a friendly nation with whom it was allied in the Rif campaign. France will strain the convention to its utmost to provide Spain with a dignified position among the powers in Tangier.

If Spain asks for more a deadlock will be quickly reached. If Spain accepts a compromise then the question of Tangier ought to be definitely settled.

DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN TO SEE ITALIAN PREMIER

By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 8.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, who is expected in the Italian Riviera shortly, will probably avail himself of his stay in Italy to meet Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister. Such meeting, however, The Christian Science Monitor representative authoritatively learns, will not take place at San Remo where the German Foreign Minister will spend his holiday, but in Rome, as Signor Mussolini is unable to leave the capital.

German circles here are confident that a conversation between Dr. Stresemann and Signor Mussolini will have important results in the relations between the two countries.

A 3d. STAMP SELLS FOR £120

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—A Rhodesian stamp has just been sold at Harpers for £120. In 1846 the stock of 3d. stamps had become exhausted, so the 5s. stamps were utilized by printing "Three-pence" over them. In doing so the letter "R" was inverted, and the stamps have become of great interest to collectors.

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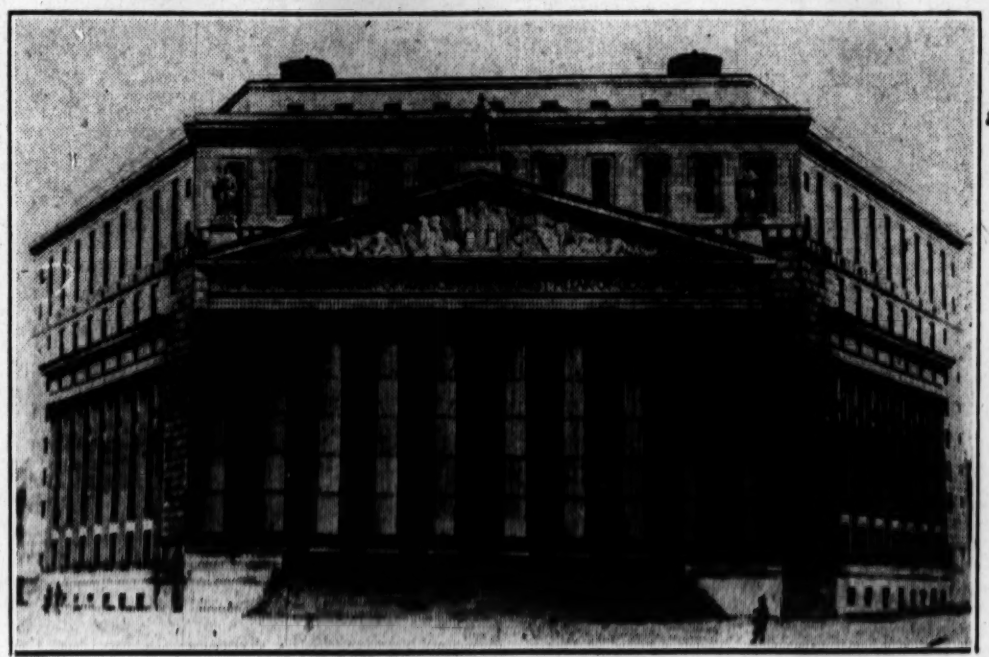
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COUNTY COURTHOUSE NEARS COMPLETION

New York Edifice Has Been
Seven Years Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—New York's new County Court House at Pearl and Centre Streets will be officially opened on Feb. 23. The building was started seven years ago and has cost the taxpayers approximately \$30,000,000.

The new building will be occupied by the Supreme Court and the County Clerk, whose office will be transferred from its present location in the old County Court House in Chambers Street. The City Court, which it also was designed to accommodate, has waived its statutory rights in the new court house because the new quarters, designed seven years ago, are inadequate. The City Court will seek to introduce into the Legislature an act enabling it to build a court house for its exclusive use on a site to the northeast of the new court house.

The transfer of the Supreme Court and the County Clerk's office to the new structure will involve moving about 12,000,000 documents, running back about 150 years. Eugene B. Schwartz, executive clerk in the County Clerk's office, said. Many of the records could not be replaced and every safeguard is being taken to prevent loss or damage to them.

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D. A. R. TO HELP SAVE FORESTS

Patriotic Organization to
Take Nation-Wide Steps
to Prevent Fires

On the premise that a tree saved is a tree earned the committee on conservation and thrift of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts Mrs. Edith M. Ingraham, chairman, have undertaken an intensive campaign for prevention of forest fires. It is a new feature of the drive for reforestation that is being carried on throughout the country by the national society.

If all women cannot plant trees they can at least make a stand for forest fire prevention, Mrs. Ingraham says, and the members of her committees throughout the State, each have pledged individual help. Men and women are to be taught to be sure that matches are out before throwing them away; never to break camp until all fire is drenched with water and stirred, and if water is not available, mixed with dirt and tramped down until all sparks are positively out; that nothing lighted shall be thrown from moving automobiles or trains. Similar work is being taken up in all the other States, Mrs. Ingraham says.

Forest fires are far-reaching in their devastating effects, Mrs. Ingraham shows; for burned forests provide no freight traffic, pay no wages to workmen, profit to the merchant or revenue to the Government. Fire in the spring of the year, for example, destroys the forest, reduces the number of animals. Birds are necessary to protect crops and the birds need forests in which to live. A live forest, therefore, represents potentially millions of dollars.

"It may be stated outside of food material, no material is so universally used as wood," Mrs. Ingraham says, "and so a wood famine would be almost as serious as a bread famine. On authority of the United States Forest Service, it is estimated that five-sixths of the forests of this country have been cut down, burned down and otherwise destroyed within 75 years."

"This indicates that not more than a 15-year supply remains. Our population is increasing while our forests are decreasing. Conservation, reforestation, and forest fire prevention, are our one hope unless we wish to be in the position of the United States of the nations that have fallen in the history of nations that have denuded their forests."

MUSIC

"Boris Godounoff"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Mousorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" at the Boston Opera House last evening. The cast: Boris Godounoff.....Vanni-Marcoux Feodor.....Clara Shear Xenia.....Clara Shear Prince Shuisky.....Jose Mojica Gregory.....Antonio Cortis Ermenon.....Vittorio Lazzari Varlaam.....Edouard Cortesi Missail.....Lodovico Oliverio Marina.....Cyrus van Gordon The Nurse.....Maria Claessens Tchekaloff.....Desire Defore Boyard of the Court.....Louis Derman A. Bumpkin.....Theodore Ritche Boyard Kruschnick.....Florence Minerva Inn Keeper.....Alice d'Hermantovskii.....Clara Shear Teernikovsky.....Antonio Cortis Peasant Girl.....Florence Minssen Conductor, Giorgio Polacco

"Boris Godounoff" is an outstanding example of music which must be heard more than once to be comprehended. The wealth of musical material reveals new fascinations to the listener with each hearing. The night new power, new significance stood forth. When has the magnificent choral texture of the Kromy Forest scene shown to better advantage? Here were no individual actors to dramatize and make forceful each measure and phrase. Admittedly the setting is as effective one and well contrived. Without question the costumes lend their bright colorfulness. The exquisite lighting added glamor. But only the music vitalized and stimulated and burned indomitably.

Last evening's audience came prepared to couple judgment of new players with enjoyment of the music. Vanni-Marcoux, former member of the Boston Opera Company, played the Tsar. Clara Shear and Anna Havin played the two daughters. Antonio Cortis limned the arrogance and the unquenchable ambition of the pretender, Dmitri. The remainder of the cast holding to the list of former years, would excite less comment, perhaps.

Those who have witnessed "Boris" with Feodor Chappalin as the ruler of the Russians must have faced a new player with little anticipation and some perturbation. Such a superb, defiant and absolute master of every situation as Chappalin made him may never be seen by another player. Mr. Vanni-Marcoux did the one thing which assured him success. Instead of attempting to reproduce Chappalin's version, he struck out on paths of his own, and built the part according to his own lights.

There was a Tsar Boris who was first and last a human being. His procession across the historic square of the Kremlin was that of a perturbed man a little amazed at finding himself the principal at a magnificent and awe-inspiring spectacle. In the scene when memories of a youthful Tsarevitch done away with for selfish advancement return to harass the unfortunate ruler, Mr. Vanni-Marcoux made every action graphic, delineative and real. With his children, he was lovable and gentle. Tenderness poured from every word he addressed to his daughter, Xenia. For this there need be small wonder, since Miss Hamilla made of her a most appealing and a very lovely

Tsarevna. With his pet son, he displayed less affection. Musically and dramatically, Mr. Vanni-Marcoux made his rôle a success, grading and smoothing and refining as he progressed. Companioning him in this fine work, Mr. Kipnis, playing Dmitri, added another evidence of his abilities. A brief word for those players who continued in former parts and maintained therein performances of worth. They are too numerous to list. In extent they range from the brilliant Marina and the avenging Bumpkin through all the lesser parts. Together they maintained an ensemble of splendid proportions. C. S. S.

SAYS CITIES CAN CUT DOWN TAXES

(Continued from Page 1)

ding the employment of women in textile mills after 6 p. m. He termed this an unjust restriction of the industry.

Mr. Greene in advancing his suggestion to city government declared that it was not inspired by any criticism of the present or past administrations but simply with a view to improving the general state of affairs.

"The depression in the textile industry," he said, "is not due to any one thing. It might be attributed to the fact that women wear very few clothes, and what they do wear are not cotton and wool but silk and fur."

B. U. DEBATERS HAVE EIGHT MORE DATES

Variety of States and Subjects
Involved

Five more debates in Boston and three elsewhere will compose the remainder of the Boston University debating team's schedule, Coach James V. Giblin announced today.

Two debates will be held in February, making three in all in this month. The Terrier debaters having just defeated Randolph-Macon College.

On Feb. 18 the Marquette University team from Milwaukee, Wis., will meet B. U. on the subject of the League of Nations. On Feb. 4 George Washington University will furnish the opposition on the subject of the United States.

Further meetings follow: March 4, West Virginia Wesleyan University on the Allied debts subject; March 11, Rutgers University on the question of Philippine independence; March 27, University of Maine on an undecided question; March 28, Colby College on an undecided question; April 4, Western Reserve University on the Allied debt question; and April 8, Bucknell University on the Philippine problem.

The debate with Rutgers has been assigned to Fall River. That with Maine will be held in Cambridge. One of the remaining four will be held in Pawtucket, R. I., but which one it will be has not yet been decided.

SHARING OF ALL HOME DUTIES PROVES ROAD TO HAPPINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

estings details of their own business.

When the survey had been finished and the Gibb's family "knew where it stood," it became time to apportion the jobs and to think of applying what time was left free for Mrs. Gibb to work outside the home. "The dishwashing, gardening, dusting, cooking, sewing were all allotted on the bases of their suitability to the temperament of the individual. The children were pleased to be given some responsibility. Do they think that we had housekeeping crosses to bear. Dishwashing was certainly one of them. As few of my children wanted to wash dishes as could be imagined. But after we had analyzed the problem, studied the hardness of the water, costume, kinds of soap to use, and the ease with which the dishes were expeditiously washed.

"Not, perhaps, with that fine flair with which windows can be washed or other household jobs done sometimes, but with willingness and philosophy. The 'loneliness' of dish-

WINCHENDON LIGHT RATES ARE REDUCED

Company Announces Schedule
to Go Into Effect March 1

WINCHENDON, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Winchendon Electric Light & Power Company will put into effect a voluntary reduction in electric light rates effective March 1, according to an announcement by the company.

The present rate carries a service charge of \$1.50 for the first kilowatt hour and 14 cents for every kilowatt hour thereafter up to 100, with a discount of 20 cents for the first six and 1 cent a kilowatt hour for all, if the bill is paid prior to the 15th of the month.

The new rate will have a service charge of \$1.35 for the first six kilowatt hours and 13 cents for every kilowatt hour thereafter, with a discount of 10 cents for the first six kilowatt hours if the bill is paid prior to the 15th of the month. This new rate will be given a thorough tryout and if earnings warrant another reduction will be in order.

COMMITTEE NAMED
TO DRAFT BRIDGE BILL

A subcommittee to draw up a bill for construction of a publicly owned East Boston bridge or tunnel has been appointed by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs. It was announced yesterday. The subcommittee consists of Representatives George A. Gilman, chairman, of the committee; Harrison H. Atwood of Dorchester, and William H. Hearn of East Boston. Under the plan to which the subcommittee is giving first consideration, the project would depend upon acceptance by the mayors of Boston, Revere, Chelsea, and Lynn and the selectmen of Winthrop.

MANY TOWNS HOLD ELECTION

Unexpectedly Large Vote Is
Recorded in Number in
Western Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special)—An unexpectedly representative turnout of the voters at the polls yesterday in some of the larger of the 85 towns that conducted their annual elections, distinguished their annual manifestation of community political spirit in western Massachusetts.

In Ware the largest vote in the history of the town was cast, 3402 ballots, a manifestation of public interest directly traceable to the lively contests between Alfred H. Pigeon and John Neilligan for the position of highway surveyor. Mr. Pigeon defeated Mr. Neilligan, the incumbent.

Northfield took its first definite step toward a new town hall when it appropriated \$1500 to purchase a site and draw up estimates. Bromfield voters opposed the return of the Hitchcock Free Academy to a private school basis. At present the town contributes toward the teachers' salaries and the remainder of the needed fund is drawn from that left by the founder of the academy.

In Palmer a board of selectmen which had been in power for a dozen years was shattered by the election of a new council. In Hancock a tie in the contest for town clerk developed with each candidate polling 74 votes. Here a special election will be conducted soon to decide which will take the office.

Hampden voters, after approving the regular salaries for their selectmen and other town officers, suddenly discovered they were appropriating \$20,000 more than usual for schools and roads, and promptly put through a 20 per cent cut in the salary of their officers.

Lenox, too, felt the wave of economy and all special articles calling for appropriations were defeated, with one exception, that of the appropriation for Memorial Day.

CITY CLUB AFTER 1000 NEW MEMBERS

The Boston City Club campaign for 1000 new members will begin Thursday at a luncheon presided over by Horace S. Ford, campaign chairman. Final instructions will be given the 200 canvassers.

First results will be made known at a luncheon next Monday. Another report luncheon will follow on Thursday, Feb. 17, and on Monday, Feb. 21, final results will be announced. The Campaign Committee includes in addition to Mr. Ford, Charles B. Reed, president of the club, and Henry H. Bond, divisional leaders are: Mr. Bond, Richard J. Lane, Carroll W. Doren, H. Morton Hill, Llewellyn D. Seaver, John J. Cassidy, Arthur Crossley and Ernest S. Butler.

WASHING FINALLY MADE US A DISH-WASHING SOLIDARITY

washing finally made us a dish-washing solidarity. We used to see two lonely individuals vanish after dinner to the kitchen to wash dishes.

"The rest of us, laughing and talking in the living room, knew the two were sad. And one evening we were all washing dishes and drying them together and in the lecture which was the natural outgrowth of such researches. But she said, as she closed her talk, that she could not at all have done the lecturing without knowing that every member of her household was serene at home.

"The dishwashing, gardening, dusting, cooking, sewing were all allotted on the bases of their suitability to the temperament of the individual. The children were pleased to be given some responsibility. Do they think that we had housekeeping crosses to bear. Dishwashing was certainly one of them. As few of my children wanted to wash dishes as could be imagined. But after we had analyzed the problem, studied the hardness of the water, costume, kinds of soap to use, and the ease with which the dishes were expeditiously washed.

BOSTON BOY SCOUT COUNCIL IN SESSION

Veteran members of the Boston Boy Scout Council who have been connected with the organization more than 10 years attended a reunion luncheon at the Exchange Club today in honor of the observance of the seventeenth anniversary of the Boy Scout movement in America. This evening an official assembly will take place in Bates Hall at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The program opened last night at the Boston Trade School in Roxbury when the names of approximately 150 Scout leaders were read from the roster, nearly a half of whom were present. Plans for the establishment of a permanent Eagle Scout organization were discussed by Duncan MacKellar, assistant scout director of Boston, and others with a view to forming such a body during the week. An invitation to all Eagle Scouts in the Boston Council to attend a performance at the Metropolitan Theater next Monday was read and received with cheers.

NEW INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE IS PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8 (Special)—The State of Maine will be asked to share in the building of a third international bridge between Aroostook County and the Province of New Brunswick through a bill that will be introduced by Mrs. Dora B. Pinkham of Fort Kent, State Senator. The proposed location of the bridge is between Fort Kent and Clair, N. B. New Brunswick has made up appropriation for this bridge.

Fort Kent and Clair are now connected with a rope suspension bridge for foot passengers. Van Buren and St. Leonards of New England will be held at the Copley-Plaza, Thursday evening, Feb. 17. G. L. Graham, president of the club, will preside.

Leaders of Mount Holyoke Classes



Left to Right—Miss Martha Hodgson, Atlanta, Ga., President of Sophomore Class; Miss Katherine Smith, Binghamton, N. Y., President of Freshman Class; Miss Alice Kimball, Oak Park, Ill., President of Junior Class; Miss Lois Armstrong, Cambridge, Mass., President of Senior Class.

PROPERTY BILL FACES PROBLEM

Revised Measure Considered
Unlikely of Action in
This Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Finance Committee's drastic revision of the House alien property bill is believed to have impaired most seriously the possibility of obtaining legislation on this problem at this session.

Even should the bill as reported out by the Finance Committee be approved by the Senate, there is small likelihood that it would be accepted, as changed, by the House. With only a few weeks remaining to the session, the task of working out a compromise on the issue between the two houses would be, it is admitted, most difficult and have only remote chances for success.

While the chief criticism of the revised bill was on the changed financial arrangements proposed, considerable attention was devoted to the deleting from the Senate measure of a "declaration of policy" continued in the House act. This preamble declared that, in keeping with the traditional American policy, it was the purpose of the American Government to return all confiscated German property and to pay in full all German claims with satisfactory interest.

It is understood that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has information to the effect that the allied governments entered protests against the inclusion in the legislation of the "declaration of policy."

It is known that Mr. Borah will bring the matter before the Senate and that the measure is up for debate and that he is prepared to offer documentary evidence to substantiate his contention that the allied governments opposed America's plans to return German property and when unsuccessful turned their efforts to the effecting of the liquidation of the property as much as possible. He alleges that the allied agents were responsible for the deleting of the "declaration of policy" from the House bill.

In discussing the matter Mr. Borah said the measure is up for debate and that he is prepared to offer documentary evidence to substantiate his contention that the allied governments opposed America's plans to return German property and when unsuccessful turned their efforts to the effecting of the liquidation of the property as much as possible. He alleges that the allied agents were responsible for the deleting of the "declaration of policy" from the House bill.

When we took this property we said it was only a war-time measure and for us now to violate every code of decency and honesty and our traditional policy would be an act that I am sure the American people and Congress will not stand for. I shall insist that this property be returned and that all claims be fully paid."

ANNOUNCE JEWISH CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special)—In connection with the United Jewish campaign for \$25,000,000 for the relief of Jewish populations in central and eastern Europe a conference for western Massachusetts will be held at the Hotel Kimball at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The speakers will be Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the United Jewish Campaign in Massachusetts, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, of Boston, recently returned from a tour of investigation in the affected European areas, and Miss Irma May, social worker.

SPECIALTY IN ENGLISH

Opportunity for specializing in some part of English for the remainder of the year has been afforded all Harvard freshmen who have attained a grade of C or better in their mid-year English examinations.

UNIVERSALIST CLUB DINNER

"Is Religious Liberty the Great American Illusion?" will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register, at a meeting of the Universalist Club next Monday evening at the Hotel Bellevue. Dinner will be served.

TRAFFIC CLUB TO DINE

Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, will be among the speakers at the sixteenth annual banquet of the Traffic Club of New England to be held at the Copley-Plaza, Thursday evening, Feb. 17. G. L. Graham, president of the club, will preside.

OLD-AGE PENSION PLANS DEBATED

Legislative Group Hears
State Can Save \$5,000,000
of Poor Relief Funds

Savings of \$5,000,000 yearly for Massachusetts by the establishment of a non-contributory old-age pension system in place of the present poor relief system which costs the State \$5,000,000 annually were said to be possible by Wendell P. Thorpe, who appeared at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Pensions at the State House today in favor of his petition for a pension system.

Mr. Thorpe said that an old-age pension bequest fund to protect citizens from want in old age would cost the Commonwealth approximately \$5,000,000 per annum if the bill were passed.

Mr. Thorpe, who has been interested in pensions since 1916, outlined his bill, which he said was designed to remove the stigma of referring to the class of persons eligible to aid as "poor."

In Section 13 of the bill, Mr. Thorpe has set the rates for pensioners as follows: For those receiving not more than \$1212 yearly income of their own, \$7 a week; exceeding \$1212 and not over \$2384, \$8; exceeding \$2384 but not more than \$290, \$9; and exceeding \$290 but not more than \$316, \$2 a week. No pension would be granted persons receiving more than \$316 a year income.

NEW YORK DRYS OPEN NEW ERA

Westchester County Becomes Arena of Enforcement Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Westchester County has just become the scene of an intensive campaign by the dry forces of New York to further enforcement of the prohibition laws and with a view to crystallizing opinion in favor of a state enforcement act.

The campaign is headed by the Anti-Saloon League and was launched simultaneously in Yonkers and other Westchester County towns. Speakers announced that the movement to defeat the wet would be strengthened by organization, education and legislation.

The law in New York was urged by Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the league, and by Fred A. Victor, associate state superintendent. Mr. Victor declared that while there is much yet to be done by the drys, the "moral, social, and economic gains have been so great as to justify our demand for the retention of this policy, and for such strengthening of the law and its enforcement as recent experiences show to be necessary."

At Boston Playhouses

"Money From Home"
Holles Street Theater—"Money From Home," a comedy in three acts by Frank Craven. First time in Boston. The cast:

Jennie Patrick.....Robert Arnold
Nannie Bauer.....Camilla Dalberg
Hermann Bauer.....John Ravoli
Newton Chester.....Frederick Graham
Mrs. Chester.....Alice d'Hermantovskii
James Durham.....Frank Craven
"Jakey" Getz.....John Diggs
George Peters.....Leo Donohue
Bell Boy.....Beacher Zieba

In his latest play Frank Craven has developed further the vein of homely natural humor, projected with all his uncommon theater skill, that characterized his "Too Many Cooks" and "The First Year."

"Money From Home" might be classed as a regeneration play, or simply as a crook play, or in a general way as a folk comedy.

One of the central personages in the story is Jennie Patrick, a girl in a Pennsylvania farm house. Coming into a little money, Jennie announces that she is going to have her fling in New York while it lasts. In the big city she poses as a young woman of large means, and so attracts the attention of a pair of sharpers, Dr. Durham and George Peters, played by Frank Craven and Leo Donnelly.

There are many deft twists in the course of Dr. Durham's romance with Jennie, concluding with their deepening affection for each other as man and wife and his rescue from the ways of dishonesty.

In the way the story is told lies its first merit. For Craven knows how to maintain suspense while keeping the story going. He knows, too, how to make his characters speak naturally and amusingly, for it is evident that he knows much more than the surface aspects of the persons of his play. Thus he achieves those strong humorous and dramatic effects that arise out of a play that reveals the inner impulses of the people of the story. Often the audience laughs because of the truth and point of Mr. Craven's exposure of human motives, not because of any wit arbitrarily written into their words. "Money from Home" is truly humorous because it is always human.

TO AID PUBLIC WORKS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's budget for the next fiscal year will include loans of \$5,000,000 for constructive public works, the Government announced in the provincial legislature here.

Of this \$5,000,000 will be spent on the construction of new roads; \$500,000 on immediate replacements along the line of the Government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway; \$1,000,000 for building public buildings and institutions; \$100,000 for irrigation developments; the Okanagan fruit district; and \$300,000 for the development of lands surrounding the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. In addition to these capital expenditures the Government estimates for the year included largely increased appropriations for the upkeep of roads and for education.

SCHOOL EXPENSE BILL IS DEFINED

Education Head Points to
Reasons Why Officials
Should Be Paid

Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, augmented by a host of school superintendents and school committee members from all over the State, strongly urged the passage of Mr. Smith's petition that school committees be authorized to designate and pay the expenses of members or employees to attend educational meetings, at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Proponents also urged that an emergency preamble be attached in order that the bill might become effective as soon as possible. There was no opposition.

Many Honor Students Take Up Engineering

What becomes of honor students in engineering after graduation has been studied by William C. White, alumni secretary of Northeastern University, and records in the alumni office show that of 107 alumni elected to Senate, undergraduate honorary society, 76 are engaged in engineering. 14 are teaching, four are in miscellaneous occupations and 13 cannot be accounted for. They are scattered over a wide area, from Schenectady to Los Angeles.

Ten of the 14 engaged in teaching are on college or university faculties. A large proportion of Senate alumni are still pursuing scholastic work through graduate courses or university extension courses.

WAGE REPORT CRITICIZED

William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, told the Legislature yesterday that he considers it unfair for the State to hold the salary of a man with a family to \$2100 a year while granting pay increases to women clerks in the same office. This, he said, would be the result of one of the budget commissioner's recommendations affecting five men in his department. When told that the recommendation follows the Grifenhagen reclassification report, he said the report also is open to criticism in this case.

NONSTOPPERS NAMES TAKEN

State police officers took the names of all persons who failed to come to a full stop before crossing or entering Newburyport turnpike, between Saugus and Newburyport, yesterday and Saturday.

The "boulevard stop" system became effective Oct. 10 last.

St. James Theater

St. James Theater—"The Show-Off," a comedy drama in three acts by George Kelly, presented by the Keith-Albee Players. The cast:

Clara.....Edith Speare
Nannie Bauer.....Florence Minerva
Hermann Bauer.....John Ravoli
Newton Chester.....Frederick Graham
Mrs. Chester.....Alice d'Hermantovskii
James Durham.....Frank Craven
"Jakey" Getz.....John Diggs
George Peters.....Leo Donohue
Bell Boy.....Beacher Zieba

It is Walter Gilbert's turn to shine this week in George Kelly's comic study of that big bluff, Aubrey Piper, at the leading man with a stock company at the St. James. Miss Shirley was properly subdued as Amy who stands up for her husband, even when Aubrey's doings naturally depress her mood. Edith Speare as Amy's sharp-tongued but well-meaning sister, and Florence Minerva as the long-suffering mother of the girls kept the audience and the funny incidents alike well sustained. Next week, "Alias the Deacon."

B. F. Keith's

A strong vaudeville bill is offered this week at B. F. Keith's, with Harry Carroll's revue leading in interest. He calls it the "Dancing Derby," and there are employed a good lineup of skillful and pleasing performers. Well known to radio listeners is the Jacques Renard orchestra, and this week it is at Keith's in the specially played numbers of a sort request program. For hearty fun there is a "Family Tiftyle" skit with Chic York and Rose Ring. Others who pleased included Will and Gladys Ahern, rope spinners; Smith and Marylin Miller, the Harlequins and Mitchell and Dove.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Ghost Train," mystery play, continues its indefinite run at the Copley Theater, with all the members of the resident company in effective parts.

"Castles in the Air," romantic musical comedy, continues its engagement at the Shubert Theater with Roy Cropper, Bernard Granville, Thais Lawson, and Eva Briggs in the cast.

"Queen High," musical comedy with Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit and John E. Hazzard continues its run at the Wilbur Theater.

The lively new mystery play, "The Triple Cross," continues at the New Park Theater with a fine cast including Margaret Weyerly, James Spottawood and Natscha Rambow.

"Sunny," spectacular musical play with Marilyn Miller, continues at the Colonial Theater.

SAFETY COUNCILS TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special)—Managers of safety councils all over the United States will meet in convention at Hotel Kimball for three days, beginning Friday. More than 50 councils will be represented. Industrial safety and safety education in the schools will be prominently featured. Officers of the National Safety Council will attend.

FRASER RIVER FISHING NEARS RESTORATION

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the restoration of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system is the greatest, and at the same time the least expensive, reclamation project in which the United States has a stake was declared by J. P. Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries for British Columbia in an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Association here.

Quoting official figures, Mr. Babcock showed the steady decline in recent years of the sockeye run to the point that it is now on the verge of exhaustion. In stressing the importance of immediate action by Canada and the United States authorities to build up the great fishery to its former size, he declared it could easily be made to produce "trout" worth \$30,000,000 a year. In emphasizing the need of a treaty between Canada and the United States to replenish the depleted stocks Mr. Babcock declared that, acting independently, neither country could restore the industry because of the fact that it is international in character.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA GETS TEMPORARY HEAD

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 8 (Special)—Dr. Byron Cummings, archaeologist who directed excavations near Mexico City in 1924-25, which uncovered the temple mound of Cuicuilco, revealing the industry because of the fact that it is international in character.

Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin resigned the presidency when George W. F. Hunt, Governor, appointed regents understood to be opposed to policies that have prevailed in the institution. B. E. Ellingwood and two other regents who had supported the Marvin policies, also resigned. The new regents, headed by Robert E. Tally, are seeking a new university president.

NEW CHELSEA TREASURER

Fred Hagen, former member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Chelsea, was elected city treasurer last night by the aldermen, his term to begin on March 1. Mr. Hagen received five votes, while George Henderson, treasurer for the last five years and a recent candidate to be Mayor, received four. One week ago the aldermen cast the same vote for the two candidates for the treasurer's ship, only to defer final action until last night's meeting.

INCREASES RATE DISCOUNT

Under its lighting rate of 10 cents a kilowatt hour for customers using the current by the aldermen, his term to begin on March 1. Mr. Hagen received five votes, while George Henderson, treasurer for the last five years and a recent candidate to be Mayor, received four. One week ago the aldermen cast the same vote for the two candidates for the treasurer's ship, only to defer final action until last night's meeting.

PRESBYTERIES MEET JOINTLY

Presbyteries of Boston, Providence, and Newburyport are uniting in an evangelistic conference in the First Presbyterian Church, and will continue through tomorrow as a preliminary to a membership campaign which will be conducted in New England during the next two months. Methods of work were discussed at this morning's meeting. The Rev. Dr. William F. Klein, director of the division of evangelism, is conducting the conference.

MASONS TO HEAR BAND

Next Saturday evening, on the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, a concert will be given at the Boston Square and Company Club by the Cambridge Salvation Army Band of 24 brass instruments. The membership drive in New England during the next two months will give a new impetus to the work.

J. W. ALLEN HOST
TO BAR SOCIETY

Entertains American Association Officials at Luncheon

Officials of the American Bar Association, in Boston to attend the annual banquet of the Boston University School of Law alumni at the Copley-Plaza tonight, were guests at a luncheon given by J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, at the University Club.

Among the guests were Charles S. Whitman, president of the American Bar Association; Judge Edward A. Armstrong of New Jersey, chairman of the general council; F. Dumont Smith, formerly Senator from Kansas, chairman of the association's committee on American citizenship; and William P. MacCracken Jr., secretary of the association. Mr. Allen is a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association.

"Modern Trends of Law and Law-making" will be Mr. Whitman's subject at the Copley-Plaza meeting, at which more than 800 graduates of the Boston University School of Law are expected to gather. Mr. Smith will speak on "Americanism." Judge Armstrong's subject will be "Coals to Newcastle." The Rev. J. M. Dwyer of Athens, N. Y., will give remonstrances, and Norman S. Case, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, will speak on "The Indifferent Voter."

Other luncheon guests invited were Justices John C. Crosby, Edward P. Pierce, and George A. Sanderson of the Supreme Court; Judges Marcus Morton and George A. Flynn of the Superior Court; William H. Sawyer, Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, and Judge Charles P. Davis of the land court; Prof. Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School; Homer Albers, Dean of Boston University School of Law; Reginald E. Smith, Moorfield Statute, George R. Nutting, president of the Boston Bar Association; Thomas L. Proctor, vice-president; Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General; Jay R. Benton, former Attorney-General; Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel; Frederick W. Mansfield of the judicial council; William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County; Arthur T. Bushnell, District Attorney for Middlesex County; Judge Thomas Z. Lee of Providence, president of the Boston University School of Law Alumni; James P. Stettin, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. John E. Donly, John E. Hannigan, George R. Jones, the Rev. Michael J. Dwyer.

EPISCOPAL MASS
MEETING TONIGHT

Assembly at Symphony Hall Part of Nation-Wide Move

In conjunction with the "Bishops' Crusade," being conducted this week all over the United States by the Episcopal Church, in preparation for a great forward movement in every local parish, a mass meeting to be addressed by Bishop John T. Dallas of New Hampshire is to be held in Symphony Hall this evening and will be followed by a series of conferences and other meetings tomorrow.

A feature of this evening's meeting will be a chorus of 1200 trained voices which will lead a service of familiar hymns. Bishop Charles Lewis Slattery is to provide and Suffragan Bishop Samuel G. Babcock will participate in the service. Arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting in the Church of the Messiah on St. Stephen Street. The speakers will repeat their addresses there.

Tonight's meeting is the fourth in a series of such meetings being held this week throughout Massachusetts. They opened on Sunday evening in Fall River and Taunton, continued yesterday in New Bedford, and will continue through the rest of the week in Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, closing next Sunday evening in Lowell. In each city the big central mass meeting is followed on the next day by intensive training conferences for all the separate groups in the Episcopal Church.

In Boston these training conferences will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, from 9:30 a. m. through the evening. Bishop Slattery and Bishop Dallas will be assisted in them by the Rev. Henry W. Hobson of Worcester, and Mrs. Samuel Thorne Jr., chairman of the national executive committee of the Women's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Church.

This meeting is the eighth for the crusade, particularly of Episcopal churches in the counties of Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk, and is under the control of the Bishop's Committee of Laymen for these counties. This includes Bishops R. Nutting, Stoughton Hall, Charles F. Bolton, John Quincy Adams, and Alexander Whitehead of Boston, and Dr. R. W. Spalding of Dedham.

MAINE MAY LEASE
COLLECTION OF KEMP

General Electric Said to Be Interested in Project

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8 (Special).—Development of a new industry in Maine, with the General Electric Company as the probable sponsor, certain sections of the Maine coast is superior to all other known varieties in the making of insulating material for electrical purposes.

It is understood that if the State will lease its right in the little-used kelp supply, industry will be immediately established for the purpose of gathering the kelp and manufacturing the insulating product.

Teaching Kindness
by Prize Posters

Medals Offered by S. P. C. A. to the School Children of Massachusetts

The annual poster contest of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to describe pictorially the ideal of kindness has been opened to school children throughout the State, Francis H. Rowley, president, announced today.

Medals will be distributed liberally, and honorable mentions awarded by one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals" in every school entering at least three posters. The results will be announced on April 20, and the prize winning posters will be on exhibition at the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library, April 18 to 24.

In the monthly report of the society issued today, Dr. Rowley announced that during January officers of the society traveled 8783 miles; investigated 423 cases; examined 4271 animals; made 29 prosecutions; with 28 convictions, and took 61 horses from work.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 659 new Bands of Mercy in January. The total number now organized is 160,240. Membership in the Jack London Club was increased by more than 1400 new names during the month.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
PROGRAM ARRANGED

Dr. Walter F. Dearborn, professor of education at the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, and Dr. Jessie B. Davis, professor of education, School of Education at Boston University, are to be the speakers at the mid-winter conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association on the evening of Feb. 16 in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Herbert A. Dallas of the Massachusetts Department of Education, is president and Frederick J. Allen is secretary.

QUINCY'S NEW SCHOOL MARKS
STEP IN MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

Edifice for North Junior High, Costing \$500,000, Has 80 Classrooms—Library Windows Commemorate Events and Personages in Section's Rich History

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special).—Quincy's new \$500,000 North Junior High School at Hancock and East Squantum Streets, a modernly equipped edifice which stands as an important accomplishment in the betterment of the city's educational facilities, will be formally dedicated tonight. The ceremony, which will be conducted in the auditorium of the school, will include addresses by James S. Collins, headmaster, and Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, and a musical program by the senior orchestra and chorus.

The school serves pupils from Wollaston, Norfolk Downs, Montclair, Atlantic and Squantum. Although classes for the spring term began this month, with 850 enrolled, some students from these sections who are now attending the Central Junior High School in Quincy Center will be allowed to finish their courses before being transferred.

Among the numerous features of the new building is a loud-speaking device, installed by Frank Irving Cooper, architect, by means of which the headmaster can address any room without leaving his office. This facility has been found particularly valuable in directing classes to the proper rooms and was used extensively at the opening of the school last week.

In its library especially the school has preserved the atmosphere of the home by a spacious fireplace. There is a bas-relief of the Fore River Shipyard by Salvador S. Zottoli of Montclair, and the leaded windows are dedicated to outstanding personages of Quincy's history.

On the door to the library appears the name of William Coddington, 1601, and the motto, "Immersabilis est vera virtus," meaning literally, "Not to be overcome by worldly things is true valor." And on the 14 windows are more names of persons and things influential in molding Quincy's early annals, with their respective coats of arms, such as Ebenezer Woodward; Richard Cranch; Col. John Quincy; "Sine macula macula"; The City of Quincy and the dates 1625-1640-1792-1888, "Memento" or "shall remain"; Dorothy Quincy; John Hancock; John Quincy Adams; John Adams; Deacon George Thomas; Thomas Crane; Solomon Willard; Captain Wollaston; and Anne Hutchinson.

First Railway Honored
Another window commemorates the Granite Railway, the first railroad in the United States, having been built originally to carry granite from the quarries of Milton to the river for ships to transport to Charlestown, to build the Bunker Hill Monument. The date on the window is Oct. 7, 1826, with a miniature car used for carrying granite reproduced in the glass.

The coats of arms of the two Adamses are the same in each window, a lion and crown over a shield.

At the entrance is a figure of a lad listening to the radio which is tapping the sources of information from all parts of the world. On the other side is a Greek maiden reading from a scroll.

There is a large amount of reclaimed land which will be developed into a playground in front of the building. The space was formerly a swamp, where the Neponset had overflowed.

QUINCY ASSESSORS CHANGE
QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 8 (Special).—Michael T. Sullivan, a member of the board of assessors, has been appointed chairman of that body replacing Joseph Wrightman, who resigned. George H. Bean also resigned. New members of the board are J. Winthrop Pratt and Albert Nelson.

To pay for new land and buildings, the Boston School Committee will spend \$2,889,587 this year, of which \$1,288,000 is to be used in the Eltham Greenway District in Hyde Park for a site and the erection of a 36-room high school. At its meeting last night the committee made appropriations for school construction for this year and reviewed the progress made last year when the

total expenditures for all purposes amounted to \$15,115,802.40.

Due to retrenchments, \$668,228.51 remained in the treasury on Dec. 31, last. Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager, explained as he read the annual financial report. The program for this year, he said, will absorb that surplus.

Acting upon the report of the Board of Apportionment, the committee appropriated for expenditure this year \$470,000 for land and construction of the Horace Mann School in the Dearborn District, Roxbury, and \$222,000 for building a 13-room building in the Robert Gould Shaw District in West Roxbury.

The committee appropriated \$226,000 for a site and building of an elementary school in the Longfellow District and \$200,000 for reconstruction of buildings in the Warren-Bunker Hill Districts with \$5754 for kindergarten facilities in the Eliot District. For an intermediate school and land, the committee voted \$50,000 more for the Bennett District.

For land and additional buildings in the Edmund P. Tilton District, the committee will spend \$51,000, while \$71,000 are to be used in the Eliot District in the North End for an addition to the school yard.

Other appropriations for the year are \$20,000 for the Agassiz District; \$20,000 to the Washington District, West End, for the construction of an assembly hall and domestic science rooms; \$50,000 for rental of hired accommodations; \$26,015.00 for building in the Agassiz District; \$2897 for additional land in the Phillips Brooks District; \$100,000 for a six-room addition to the Grover Cleveland Intermediate School; and \$1100 for an eight-room accommodation in the Shurtleff District.

In his report of the financial activities of the School Committee last year, Mr. Sullivan said that the total expenditures showed an increase of \$2,349,179.35 over the money spent in 1925. He explained this when he recalled that owing to a change in the Boston fiscal year, 1925 was but an 11-month year. He said that practically the full financial effect of the general salary increase allowed principals, teachers and members of the supervising staff on Sept. 1, 1925, comes in the year 1926. Another item in the increase is the normal growth and increase in the school system.

The business manager also reported there was expended during the financial year 1926 for lands, plans and construction of new school buildings the sum of \$4,317,824.71, and on this item there is an unexpended balance of approximately \$1,600,000.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
Dr. John M. Tuttle, C.S.B., of Kansas City, Mo., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 8, at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, KFOK radio wavelength.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters) 1 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings," 8:30—Salon recital, 8:45—W.E.A.P. radio hour, 9:00—Dance program, 9:10—Theater program, 9:15—Studio program, 9:10—Band concert, 10:05—Movie talk, 10:30—Dance program.

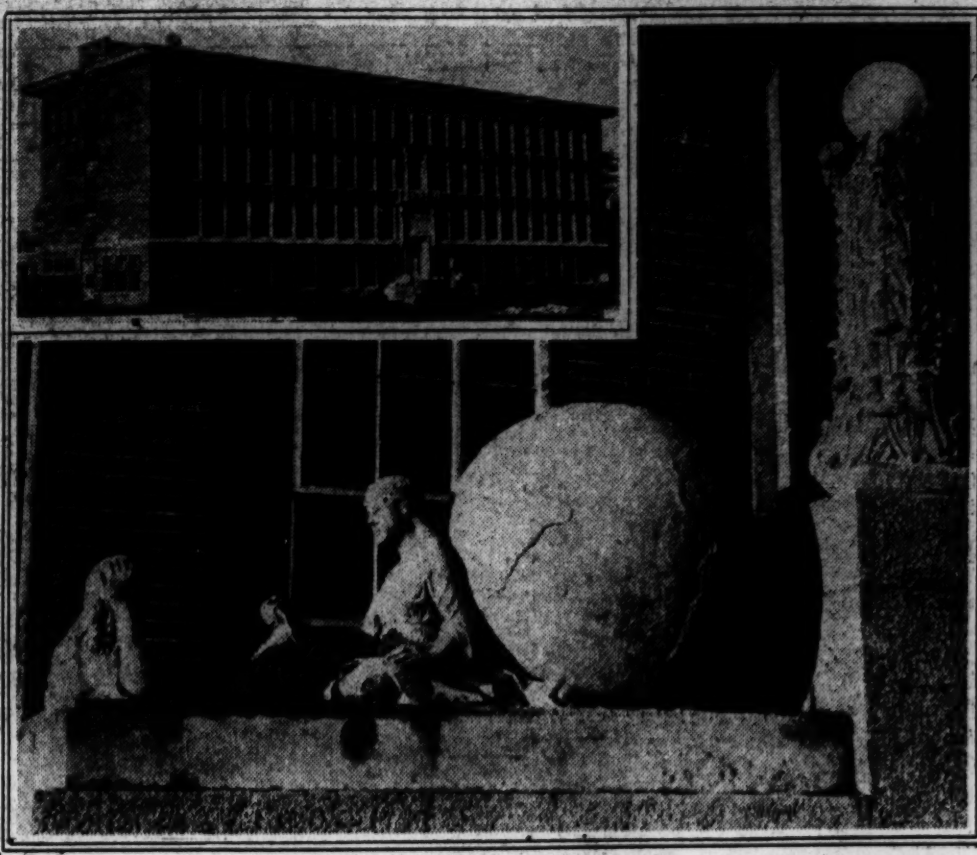
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Quincy Adds to Its School Equipment



Inset Shows Exterior of North Junior High School. Figures Below Are at One Side of Entrance to the New Building.

60 feet, lockers and showers for boys and girls, cooking room, cafeteria, boys' shop, printing and bindery, and sewing room, while there are seven study rooms on each of the three floors above, with teachers' quarters on the first, conference and drawing rooms on the second and art, typewriting, natural science and botanical rooms on the third.

The sculptured figures—the work of Anthony M. Zottoli—outside the school represent the great advance which natural science has worked in disseminating knowledge. At one side of the entrance is a figure of a lad listening to the radio which is tapping the sources of information from all parts of the world. On the other side is a Greek maiden reading from a scroll.

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NEW ROAD ASKED
IN DORCHESTER

Survey Ordered by Council—Radio Control in Boston Advocated

A study of the cost of constructing a highway for pleasure vehicles from Geneva Avenue to Peabody Square in Dorchester, by both the Boston Transit Department and a special committee of the Boston City Council, is to be made as the result of the action of the council yesterday on motion of Robert G. Wilson, councilman from Ward 17. The highway proposed by Mr. Wilson would utilize the structure to be built over the depressed tracks of the Andrew Square subway extension on the old Shawmut branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The distance along the top of the extension of the subway which Mr. Wilson's order proposes to use for a boulevard is about four-fifths of a mile. As now projected by the transit department, the tracks of the converted Shawmut branch would pass over Geneva Avenue but between that avenue and Park Street the depression would be made so that at Park Street the top of the subway would be at grade with that thoroughfare permitting automobiles to swing upon it by making an easy right turn.

The City Council also passed resolutions inviting the Democratic and Republican parties to hold their national conventions in this city in 1928.

Library Motion Tabled
A resolution offered by Michael J. Ward, councilman from Ward 9, approving the policy of expansion followed by the trustees of the Boston Public Library, by inference endorsing the loan of the business and commercial collection of books, documents and papers to the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, was tabled for one week. A report from the law department stating that the trustees had acted entirely within the scope of their authority in making this loan was read and filed.

John I. Fitzgerald, councilman from Ward 2, offered an amendment to provide a measure of radio control in Boston, proposing that "It shall be unlawful to operate in the city of Boston any apparatus generating or causing high frequency oscillations which interfere with radiocast transmission or receiving apparatus, without a permit. This regulation shall not apply to any stations or licenses issued by the United States Government." The proposed amendment was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Veterans' Leave Approved
A resolution recommending to the Mayor that employees of the city have four weeks' leave of absence, with pay, in addition to their regular week's vacation, if they are veterans of the World War and attend the American Legion to be held in Paris next summer was approved.

Public sale of two ferryboats which have been replaced by new vessels was approved when the council voted to authorize James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, to sell the Governor Russell at an upset price of \$6000 and the Hugh O'Brien for \$1000.

John J. Heffernan, president of the council, appointed Henry Parkman Jr. to be chairman of council committee on appropriations; George F. Gilbody, chairman of the executive committee; Frederic E. Dowling, chairman of the committee on ordinances and Thomas H. Green, chairman of the finance committee.

Report of the Boston finance commission against the approval of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for additions to the buildings occupied by the almshouse on Long Island was referred to the finance committee.

DETROIT WILL MEET
Local Six Tonight
Detroit, under the management of Arthur H. Duncan, former Vancouver defense attorney for years and last year with Calgary, arrived in town today for its clash with the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League game tonight at the Boston Arena.

A 3-2 meeting between the teams, Boston having won on two occasions, once in Windsor, where Detroit lost, and once in Detroit, where Detroit won, and here by a score of 2 to 1, losing the last game in the Cougar's city by a score of 3 to 2.

The local fans believe that they got all the latest of the deal, Fredrickson, who was in that before the deal Boston defeated Detroit, and since the deal the Cougars defeated Detroit.

Boston will play without Shore on the defense as a result of three major penalties; but Hutchinson, who is ready for action, Herbert, local center and right wing, will complete the local starting forward line with Hutchinson and Cleburne.

Detroit will probably start Briden, Keats, and Bellefeuille, Bellefeuille, Keats, and Patrick prospect, in playing great hockey. Duncan, who is ready for action, will be the first appearance of Duncan on runners here this season. Duncan and Loughlin will be on the defense. Foyston, alternate center, but will not play here last trip, but will be in the game tonight.

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RADIO

"Farthest North Radio Station"

CONE SPEAKER
UNPROTECTED
BY PATENTSRecent Decision Gives Free
Use of Design to Manu-
facturers

The Radio Corporation of America paid \$200,000 for rights to manufacture cone loudspeakers under patent claims of Marcus C. Hopkins of Washington, D. C. The Federal District Court of New Jersey recently declared these patents invalid, and on the strength of this decision radio experimenters, commercial interests, and others may now produce this particular type of sound reproducer without incurring infringement litigation.

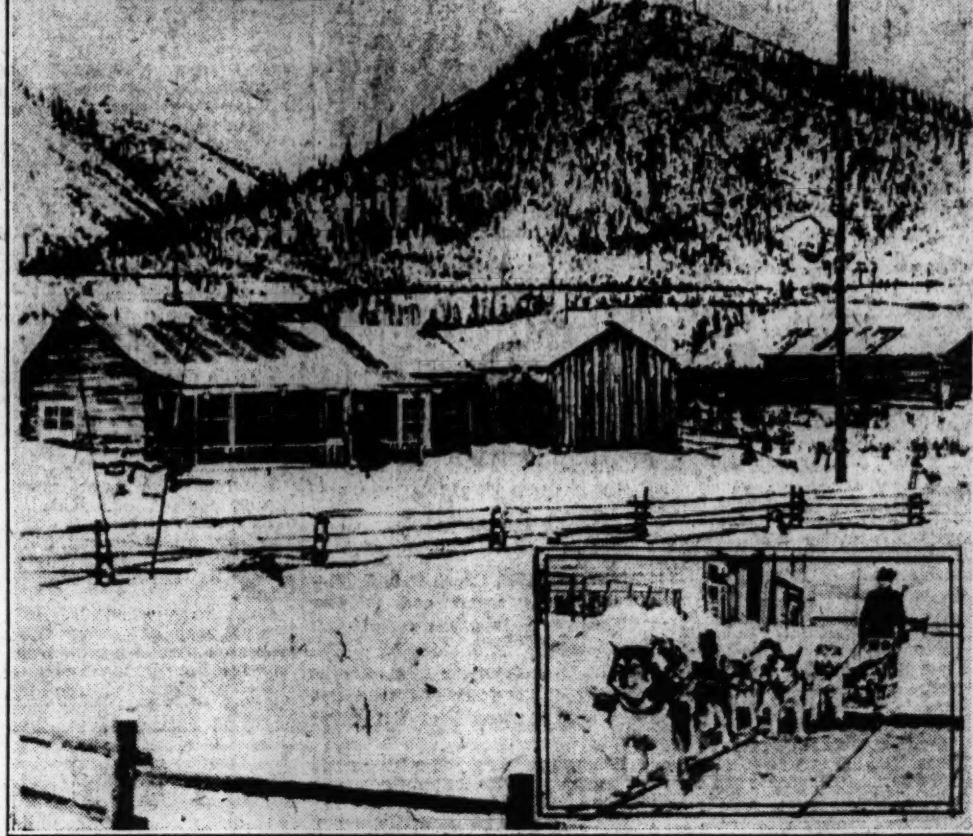
In separate legal suits, the Lektrophone Corporation, which controlled the patents of Marcus Hopkins, instituted infringement proceedings against the Brander Products Corporation and the Western Electric Company. The Lektrophone Corporation attempted to prevent these radio manufacturing companies from making cone loudspeakers and to collect profits on sales previously made. It was claimed that the early design of cone loudspeakers was invented by Mr. Hopkins, a Washington inventor, and that the Lektrophone Corporation, as holder of the Hopkins' patents, was entitled to royalties on his invention.

The Federal District Court of New Jersey decided that the patent claims of the Lektrophone Corporation were invalid, and this decision affects the manufacture and sale of the popular cone type of radio loudspeaker, representing a valuation of millions of dollars. The Brander Products Corporation is gratified upon its court victory as a surety that it may continue to produce a popular but cheap type of sound reproducer without being penalized with infringement proceedings and assessed with royalties. The Western Electric Company, as a result of its victory over the Lektrophone Corporation, states that it will continue to manufacture cone loudspeakers. This company, however, will not bring into the market a radio receiving set, as has been rumored.

The recent court decisions relating to cone radio speakers disclosed the interesting historical fact that the cone type of sound reproducer is not new, but it was applied to the phonograph nearly 20 years ago. The decision of the court was influenced materially by an article published in 1907 in the Talking Machine News, wherein the feasibility of substituting a conical sound board for the sound box and horn in a talking machine was discussed. This device, according to this report, worked perfectly, except when excessive power was applied. Under this condition, the cone in the talking machine was "blasted." The same undesirable condition obtains when excessive power is applied to a radio cone speaker.

Judge Joseph L. Bodine of the Federal District Court of New Jersey, who rendered the decision invalidating the Hopkins' patents, made specific reference to the \$200,000 in royalties paid the Lektrophone Corporation by the Radio Corporation of America. He said: "The mere fact that royalties have been paid demonstrates that the patents have been unduly timid or sagacious. The action of business men and attorneys-at-law is not a substitute for the judgment of the court after a full hearing."

But at all events, decided the court, Marcus C. Hopkins was working in the phonograph art and the defendant in the radio art, and there is



© Photograph

a different arrangement of parts and a different method of operation. It will be recalled by some radio fans that a huge cone loudspeaker, invented by Mr. Hopkins and installed in a cafe in New York City, was described as the acme of perfection in both tonal quality and volume delivered. The recent controversy centered around Letters Patents 1,271,529 and 1,271,527, the applications for which were filed in 1913.

The decision over the Lektrophone Corporation by the Brander Products Corporation is regarded by many in the radio industry as having a far-reaching implication. While it does not mean that there are not several designs of cone loudspeakers which are completely protected by patent rights, the common design of cone speaker, as represented by the Hopkins' patents, is not circumscribed by patent restrictions that would prohibit its manufacture and sale by any individual or concern. In other words, the Radio Corporation of America with its \$200,000 investment in these patents, holds no more vested rights in them than the ordinary radio experimenter, who spends most of his salary for a five-watt transmitting vacuum tube.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 51

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WGBH, Portland, Me. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9—Service Boys. 9:30—Band concert.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—The Copley Players. 8—Courtesy program. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—Quartet. 10—Dance program.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—Trio. 10:30—Dance program.
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—Dance program.
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Buffalo Real Estate Board banquet. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Musical program. Rochester. 9—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)
9 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Anniversary program by every artist of WTIC.
WEAF, New York City (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet.
WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet.
WVJ, Detroit, Mich. (335 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9 to 10:30—From WGBH.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Studio recital. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9—Public auditorium program. 10—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
10 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 10:40—Ford and Glenn. 11—Organ.
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—R. V. B. Trio.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—From WGBH.
WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 8:30 to 11:30—From WGBH.
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)
11 p. m.—Old-time dance program.
KOA, Denver, Colo. (325 Meters)
8 p. m.—Instrumental program. 8:15—Studio program.
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance program.
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—Palm program. 8:30—Male Trio. 9—Male Trio. 9:15—Convention program.
KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (450 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program. 10 to 12—Dance program.
KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)
8 p. m.—Feature program. 9—Orchestra. 10 to 12—Dance program.
KRL, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
8 p. m.—Boy Scouts of America program. 8—Studio program. 10—Dance program.
KFI, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
12:10 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tuit, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches of Los Angeles. KFI will broadcast this lecture on 467 meters wavelength.
KFI, Long Beach, Calif. (325 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Dance program. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program. 11—Organ recital.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
CNEW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)
10:30 p. m.—Musical comedy hour.
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 8:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 9:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet. 10:30—WGBH, Frederic William Wile, saxophone octet.
WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (325 Meters)
8 p. m.—Popular period. 8:30—Cour-

RADIO has its greatest appeal in the winter. In the summer there is the call of the open road which offers serious competition, but during winter nights the good old radio, some dimmed lights and an easy chair with perhaps an open fireplace in which some pine logs are crackling merrily away, all offer a combination whose appeal is difficult to resist.

Coming in out of the cold to listen is certainly a pleasure. There is one radio listener who has this privilege all year around. No evening is likely to pass without the temperature dropping to the point where he finds it rather more cheery to be inside. This station is known as the "Farthest North Radio Station," away up beyond the fringe of civilization, in the bleak Arctic region.

This station also has a transmitter and the entire area for hundreds of miles around depends upon this lone station and its operator for contact with the rest of the world. The operator is shown in the upper corner of the photograph while in the lower he is shown with his team of choice huskies. With a good radio receiver this type of existence shouldn't be too bad. There is an appeal found only in the great solitude of the vast open spaces.

POLICY APPROVAL SOUGHT
ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Indorsement of the policy of President Coolidge with respect to Mexico and Nicaragua is contained in a resolution introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Harry A. Teller, Republican, of Wayne.

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15 Woodstock Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Model Millinery
of exclusive design
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Luckstone
Toilet Preparations
Impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness
Price List from

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118 Crawford Street
Baker Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Partridge & Cooper
Limited
Printers and
Manufacturing Stationers
101-102 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4
England

A large selection of
ACCOUNT BOOKS
All rulings, always in stock.

If in Croydon
meet at — Grant's
The Store for Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wear, also soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Confectionery, etc. Enquiries receive immediate attention.

GRANT BROS. Ltd.
High Street, Croydon, England

GOSNELL'S
"White Coal Tar" Soap
possesses in a pre-eminent degree all the virtues of a good Toilet Soap. A trial box of three full sized tablets will be posted on receipt of 1/6.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO. LTD.
(Proprs. of "Cherry Blossom" Perfume)
London, S. E. 1, England

Established 1855
A. Simpson
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53 Ebury St., London
S. W. 1, England
Always Use a Good
Team for Your Boots
and Shoes

Ask for Simpson's
At Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd., Stead & Simpson Ltd., Metropolitan Boot Co., Lilly & Skinner Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, John G. Ltd., Britton, Denham & Freebody, 841, 843, Threadwell Bros. Whiteleys, etc., etc.

ATUCKER & SON
27-29 31-33
EARL'S COURT ROAD
KENSINGTON HIGH
LONDON
FURNITURE
OF
INTEREST

Naval Aviator
Makes New Record

By the Associated Press
San Diego, Calif., Feb. 8

USING quartz crystal, with different crystals for different wavelengths, Lieut. Herbert C. Rodd, radio officer of the VS-2 squadron of the battle fleet, successfully communicated with radio stations in Japan, Alaska, France, England, and the larger stations in the United States, with the eight-pound high frequency radio set in the seaplane PN-10 No. 3 on several recent occasions.

In announcing success of the experiments today, Commander H. Bartlett, commanding the VS-2 squadron, declared that the set, equipped with a hand-driven generator weighing 17 pounds, would enable a plane drifting on the surface of the sea with crippled engines as the late Commander John Rodgers' plane did on the Hawaiian flight, to communicate its position to rescuers.

NAA CHANGES MADE
WASHINGTON—The Navy Department has announced its plans for changes affecting the NAA, radio-casting station of the navy located at Arlington, Va., which it is believed will materially increase its operating efficiency. It has undertaken improvements in the modulation and quality of the radiocast transmission of the Arlington radio telephone transmitter.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Edwin W. Eakin, Clarkburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Frances M. Carpenter, Schenectady, N. Y.; James L. Carpenter, Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss Josephine Wiltchek, N. Y. City; Mrs. Jennie M. Hyman, Toronto, Can.; Walter G. Rubel, Denver, Col.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT
The preliminary statement of the United Gas Improvement Company, for 1926, shows net profit of \$3,243,612, compared with \$2,101,575 the year before.

Rough & Sons
LINEN SPECIALISTS
Importers of Modern Hand Embroidery etc.
56-57 HIGH ST. BROMLEY
KENT, ENG.

THE "EVREDAY"
HARD TENNIS COURT CO.
J. WILSON, Proprietor
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Telephone Hampstead 3774

Specialists in the Construction of Hard Tennis Courts, Clubhouse, Bowling Green, and Sports Grounds, also Landscaping.

Please write for particulars. Refrain from.

UNEXPECTED VISITORS
Unpleasant visits have a certain charm. More so if Brand's dainty Painted Mats and Sweet Pickles are in the cupboard for unexpected visitors.

BRAND'S
A1
POTTED MEATS
AND SWEET PICKLES
NO PRESERVATIVES
BRAND & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. W. 8.
Makers of Brand's Essence of Beef and Essence of Chicken

Kendal's high
standard of
merchandise

AS AN important fashion centre
Kendal offers a high standard
of style and quality, and
in all other sections of the Store
one finds the service completely
built on this basis.

Cotton fabrics, Men's wear, Children's wear, and Furniture, too
are all shown in a quality that
meets a strong appeal to those
of discriminating taste.

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"Everything for Ladies'
and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashionable Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery, and our Unrivalled Departments, both for Ladies and Children's Outfittings, are unsurpassed in the North.

Visit the New Gown Room, Restaurant and Hairdressing Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the new Main Entrance in Guldford Street.

WHY be satisfied with leaving large balances at your Bankers at a low rate of interest, when you can with confidence invest it to pay you

5%
Free of Income Tax
redeemable in full at any time you may require it, without deduction and without expense.

Write for full Prospectus to the Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT
Next year this Society celebrates its sixtieth Anniversary, and all Shareholders will in

1928
receive an extra 1% on their Investment. Join at once to share in this distribution of profits.

MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY
81 & 83 Mark Lane
London, E. C. 3, England
Established 55 Years

REALTY FIRMS
ADOPT CODE

Six Large Real-Estate Bond
Houses Move to Better
Protect Investor

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 8—An agreement designed to protect investors and stabilize the business of bond houses has just been entered into by six of the largest real estate bond houses in the country. Statement covering the agreement and procedure has been issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the National Construction Council, which held a conference in November to formulate the plan.

It was proposed at the meeting that the movement would take national scope and seek to arrive at some uniform system to govern the sale of securities and also to standardize the various state "blue sky" laws. Mr. Roosevelt's report, while not specifically stated, moves in this direction.

The agreement provides that all first mortgage real estate bonds sold shall be safe and conservative investments and that it shall be the duty of each house to make careful checks on the progress and quality of construction, the question of liens and titles, supervise physical maintenance of the property, as well as insurance and taxes, and be assured that conservative and sound appraisals are made. Many other safeguards are provided in the agreement.

The preamble of the agreement states: "We, the undersigned, first mortgage real estate bond houses recognize, as essential for the proper conduct of the business in which we are engaged, certain principles which will insure the financial stability and correct economic conduct of houses of original issue selling such issues principally at retail directly to the investor, and do hereby adopt and subscribe to the following business principles as accomplishing that end."

Good advice for 1927:
"Use
Spode
and be in the mode"

W. F. Copeland & Sons
China & Earthenware
Manufacturers
STOKE-ON-TRENT, England

KENDALS OF MANCHESTER

Complete satisfaction is assured to those who consult Cockayne's in respect to household linens. The quality is excellent and the prices charged are the lowest. The choice is unsurpassed.

A few special offers at
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Upwards of 600 yards, 43" wide, TURBINE coloured lingerie fabric, made 17 1/2 m. finest "Sea Island" cotton, original price 2/8, clearing purchase price 1/4 per yard. 17 1/2 per yard, a lovely fabric.

"VITELLA" and "OLENEAGLE" checks for dresses, all the latest designs in checks and plain colours to match. 11 in. "Vitella" 1/11 per yard. 38 in. "Oleneagle" 1/11 per yard. Charmeuse Fabric.

"LUVISCA" in all the best and smart stripes for 7 1/2 m. a.s. Blouses, Undershirts, Plain Colours 8/4, stripes 8/6 per yard.

"TRICOLINE" in all the best shades. Vests, Cravats, Neckties, Flies, Mauve, Fawn, Plaid, Navy, Brown, Grey, Navy & Black. The equal to 10/6 per yard in 18 colours, also black & white. Washes perfectly and wears well.

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UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
Solid framing; supple, silent springing; resilient stuffing; upholstery that combines taste, discretion and wear—at every point Shoolbreds' Upholstered Furniture is designed and made with one end in view—a life-time of comfort. Yet Shoolbreds' prices, as you will see, are notably moderate.

Jas. Shoolbreds & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

SHOOLBREDS
The Quality House
Since 1822

81 & 83 Mark Lane
London, E. C. 3, England
Established 55 Years

INDIANAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—The Indiana House invites motorists to "step on the gas" to the tune of 40 miles an hour out in the open country. Its favorable action on a plan to raise the speed limit from 25 to 40 miles results from a campaign by the Hoosier Motor Club to speed up traffic, on the ground that the driver who drifts along at 15 miles an hour is as much of a traffic menace as the speedster.

Something had to be done to relieve congestion, said various motor organizations and many individuals, who proposed higher speeds for motorists. When the House received a bill to raise the limit to 35 miles an hour, John W. Scott, Representative from Lake County, offered an amendment to make it 40 miles. The slow driver is blamed for most of the congestion on paved roads.

Slow Driver Sets Pace
"Indianapolis has made an effort to get the people downtown in the morning and home again in the afternoon, safely and quickly," says Todd Stoops, secretary-manager of the Hoosier Motor Club, "but the slow motorist, traveling at a speed of 10 to 15 miles an hour has nullified the advantages of one-way traffic and caused many accidents by forcing motorists to pass."

"The same condition is true on main traveled highways where traffic is heavy and roads are narrow. In the country one often sees a procession of 20 or more automobiles

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NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT DECLARED TO HAVE QUALITY

Cabinet Ministers Said to Be Men of High Capabilities—
Royalists and Venzelists Are Sitting Side by Side

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Greek Coalition Cabinet has now spent several weeks in office—sufficiently long to demonstrate the sincerity of its members and indicate its political value to a nation which demands, at the outset, little more than internal peace and the restoration of normal conditions of life and government. Coalitions are never really popular. They must necessarily be moderate, and thereby disappoint the aspirations of political partisans. What is, perhaps, more important, they call for a round-table distribution of the sweets of office, such as robs party leaders of what, in all countries, they have come to regard as their natural heritage. These weaknesses are nowhere more vital than in Greece, where political passions are unrestrained and the party hosts are, for the most part, undisciplined. Some commentators, therefore, were surprised that the Greek Coalition ever took tangible shape; they are frankly amazed that it has survived up to the present. But the phenomena—phenomena they are—are not actually so remarkable as appears at first sight. The Pangalos dictatorship caused incalculable damage to the country, and its prolongation would have spelled disaster; but it served, both in the minds of the people and the political leaders, to place party rivalries in a reasonable perspective. True, the elections were vigorously contested, but once over the people expected and demanded a new regime.

Need of Constitutionalism
For their part, the political leaders had, during long months in the wilderness, come to see that the first need of the nation was the re-establishment of constitutional government, and when political liberty was restored, they would hardly have dared, even had they so wished, to jeopardize the newly regained freedom. And when, in its turn, the voting revealed a more or less inconclusive result, personal interest and public opinion combined to form a coalition. There was also clear evidence of a laudable decision to sink personal and political differences for the general good.

The sincerity of these convictions and intentions has been made manifest ever since the elections. It is reflected in the composition of the Cabinet, where Royalists and Venzelists, men who with in recent years have waged wordy strife and even civil war against one another, sit cheek by jowl, and, by their example, bid a nation bury and forget the feud that has split the country in twain for a decade. Certainly the Greeks were fortunate in possessing in Alexander Ziamas a statesman who has never been caught in the snare of party politics, and who, moreover, shares with Admiral Condouriotis the respect and esteem of all sections of the community. In the present circumstances, there could be no more desirable prime minister.

Cabinet Has Quality
For the rest, the Cabinet is not merely a coalition; it has quality. The Foreign Office, for example, is in charge of André Michaloropoulos, than whom there is no more erudite statesman in all Europe. A lawyer by profession, he is also a financial expert and the possessor of a profound knowledge of international politics. Foreign affairs call for the exercise of all these qualities at the present juncture, and it is satisfactory to know that Greek diplomacy is in such safe and experienced hands.

Georgios Kafandaridis has taken the Ministry of Finance. He is the leader of the largest party in the Chamber, a capable organizer and a clever politician. The necessity of husbanding the national resources will tax his abilities to the uttermost, but he is better fitted than most of his contemporaries to surmount the inevitable difficulties, and if he cannot achieve a balanced budget, that ideal will be almost past praying for. Of course, he must be giving time, for the extravagances of General Pangalos cannot be remedied with a stroke of the pen.

Able Staff Officer
General Jean Metaxas at the Ministry of Communications is rather a political than a technical nomination. Nevertheless, he is perhaps the ablest staff officer in the Balkans (the Germans, when he was at their military academy, nicknamed him "The Little Moltke") to whom the roads and routes of the Near East are as an open book. He may be expected to do for Greek communications all that can be done in the existing state of the Treasury. And if, as is to be hoped, the Coalition lives long enough to tackle the great problem of military reorganization, his advice and experience will prove invaluable. This is not to belittle, in any way, the influence of General Mazarakis at the War Office, for he, too, is a master of his craft. Between the two (the one an ardent Royalist and the other a fervent Venzelist) the Greek Army has a favorable chance of being set on its feet once more.

Royalist Leader
It is again significant of the new spirit that, although the elections

accorded a substantial majority to the Republican Parties, the politically important Ministry of the Interior has been handed over to Mr. Tsaladaris, the leader of the extreme Royalists. In this department loyal administration rather than the application of any widespread reforms is to be anticipated, for the Cabinet will be fully occupied with more pressing questions. Of the other Ministers, Alexander Kanaris is well suited at the Ministry of Marine where he will have the assistance of a small advisory body of British naval officers.

Such, then, are the principal members of what the Greeks have come to call the "Ecumenical" Cabinet. That politicians and statesmen once widely opposed should compose their differences and combine to seek the welfare of their country is a novel experience for Hellas. But it has admittedly made an auspicious commencement, and on that, at least, it is to be congratulated. It is also undeniable that the Government, as a Government, collectively, the strongest and individually the most competent that has taken office for many years. It cannot be suggested that the future is plain sailing, but some of the rough waters have been ridden successfully and it is with this aspect of the question that I shall deal in a subsequent article.

ENGLISH PRISONERS BREAK INTO VERSE IN OWN MAGAZINE

First Periodical of Its Kind
Produced in England
by the Inmates

LEEDS (Special Correspondence)—Foremost among the various experiments in recent years in Great Britain to make prison experience remedial rather than penal, is the institution now known as his Majesty's Training Center at Wakefield, Yorkshire, but which was formerly known as Wakefield Jail. Here those offenders, who, in the opinion of the authorities, will be most likely to benefit from the advanced methods of the establishment are helped and encouraged to prepare for a fresh start, rather than punished for their delinquencies. The inmates of the institution have just issued the first number of their prison magazine—entitled "The Prisoner's Voice"—which is also the first prison magazine produced in England.

The venture is the title of the publication, and it is entirely written by the inmates themselves, with the exception of four pages of encouraging messages from social workers. The magazine contains ballad poetry of quite fair quality, several well executed sketches, and light humorous items. One inmate writes an open letter "from one 'mug' to another," in which grateful acknowledgment is made to "our teachers" and "our visitors." Another has a valdatory poem, from which the following verses are quoted:

When I pack up my kit and go,
I want to feel I leave behind
Friendships I've formed despite the blow
Of circumstances scarcely kind.
I want to leave within the gate
A fellowship for all who wait.
So may I face the sleet or snow,
When I pack up my kit and go.

I bear no malice in my heart,
Reprisals do not trouble me;
I've been a "sticker" since the start,
I'll be a "sticker" till I'm free;
So, as I pass outside the "pen,"
That need not hope for me again:
Welcome, thou winter wind and snow,
When I pack up my kit and go.

One of the official visitors puts his message of encouragement into the Yorkshire dialect: "We hev other folk to think about besides 'arsens. Nah, then! Salute 'r' happy morn! Tha can, tha knows, if tha tries hard. By gum, tha's dun it!"

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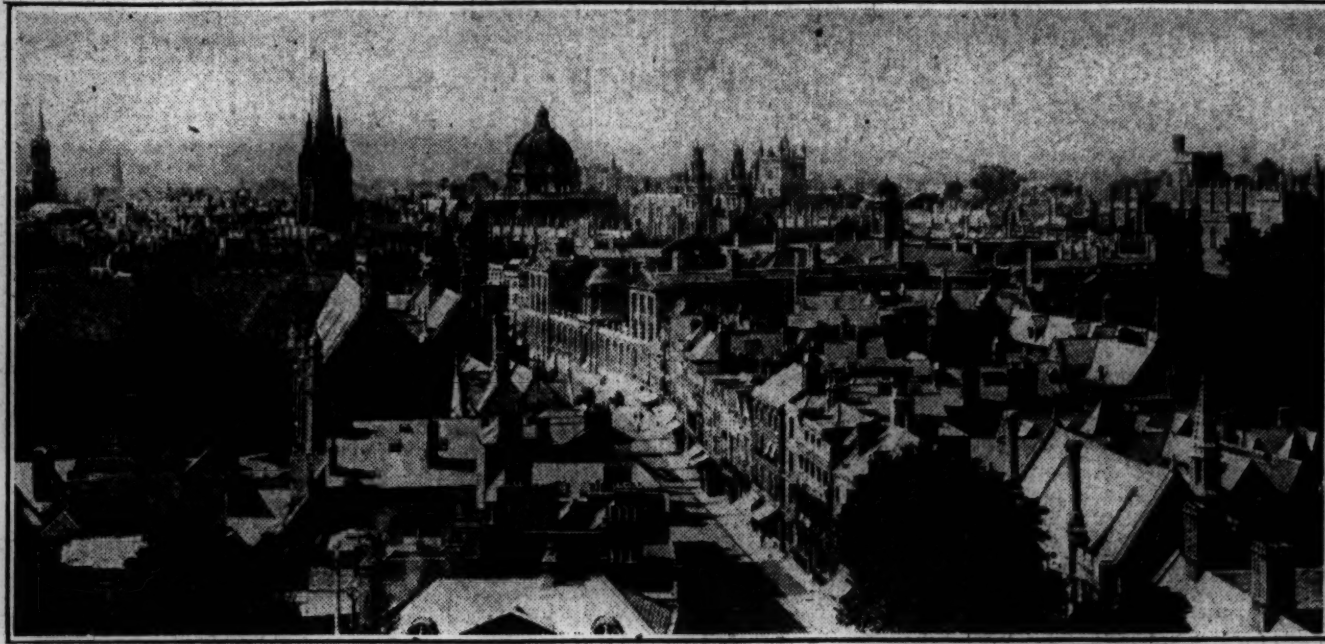
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Oxford—City of Great Beauty and Rich in Historical Interest

Renowned Educational Center Has Attracted Visitors
From All Parts of the World for Over
Eight Centuries

OXFORD (Special Correspondence)—Oxford is by common consent one of the most beautiful towns in the British Isles. It is remarkable that a place so extremely rich in historical interest and so far-reaching in its world influence, should at the same time have retained through the ages the natural dignity and beauty that have impressed visitors for eight centuries. Today, through the influence of the Rhodes scholars and other overseas students, its already tremendous interest and scope as a world force have been again expanded. Oxford's history goes far back, but its particular importance dates from the founding of the university in 1229. From that time to the present it has played a part in the intellectual, religious and political life of Great Britain too great to be detailed here, but always of pre-eminent importance.

Unlike its sister university, Cambridge, the various colleges at Oxford are widely scattered in a town of about 60,000 people, so that visitors with a limited amount of time are necessarily compelled to pick out a few institutions for visiting and to depend for the rest on the general impressions which an intelligent visitor cannot help absorbing in a town like Oxford.

Venerable Botanical Garden
Perhaps the best way to start near Magdalen Bridge. At this point is met the oldest botanical garden in Great Britain, with its gateway designed by Inigo Jones in 1632. Next comes Magdalen College, which has often been called the most beautiful college in the world. It was founded in 1456 and the quadrangle, cloisters, hall and chapel, dating from 1481, seem with interest, showing as they do what medieval educational institutions were really like. Here, incidentally, the Prince of Wales was educated.

What are called the new buildings at Magdalen date from 1755-56, so one may judge what the general tone is like. An even older college is Merton, close at hand, whose choir, to H. M. Government, To India Government

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colleges there are many churches and public buildings of genuine interest. In fact, Oxford is a place which has played so important a part in the past seven centuries that everything in it possesses some claim to attention.

Aside from the educational and ecclesiastical side, which are so important that they tend to dwarf other activities, Oxford is an important business center. It has made such marked industrial progress that there have been expressed lest the collegiate atmosphere might be destroyed through the erection of factories and other business premises. This possibility has been effectively dealt with through a town planning scheme and there is slight danger that Oxford will lose its charming, Old World tone and character.

Oxford is about 54 miles from London and is reached by frequent trains in about 90 minutes. It has plenty of hotel accommodation at reasonable rates, while eating facilities are abundant. Oxford is the center of one of the loveliest parts of the English countryside. The land is gently rolling, with fine old homes on all impressive sites and with quiet, unspoiled hamlets and villages frequently met with along the winding roads. There is a very extensive bus service centering at Oxford, by means of which quick, inexpensive and extremely interesting trips through a delightful part of England may be taken.

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MOVEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION GROWING IN BALKAN STATES

Recent Events Show Tendency Toward Rapprochement
Between the Serbs and the Bulgarians

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—The last few months have brought about a remarkable improvement in the relations among the various Balkan peoples. This movement toward good will and co-operation began last October when several Bulgarian merchants participated in an International Fair, held at Saloniki, to which a group of Bulgarian journalists were invited as guests of Greece. The greatest consideration was shown to the Bulgarian visitors.

Not very long after that a Bulgarian artist, Nikola Tanef, exhibited a large collection of his paintings in the Rumanian capital. Many of his pictures were bought by Rumanian admirers and the press of Bucharest gave him several very cordial and very favorable reviews.

Indications of Good Will
More striking and moving than these indications of international good will was the recent participation of Keneza Rogovska Hristich, the Serbian prima donna, in several operas given by the Bulgarian National Opera in Sofia. Since the operas of both Belgrade and Sofia are supported and controlled by the state, Mrs. Hristich's visit was a manifestation, not only of cultural co-operation, but of official good will. The Sofia press and public received the Serbian prima donna very cordially and all were deeply impressed by the masterly presentation of several classic operas in which the hero sang in Bulgarian and the heroine in Serbian.

At the last performance the Sofia opera singers gathered on the stage and read their Serbian colleague a speech of appreciation and gratitude which was presented to her on a beautifully decorated tablet.

Exchange of Articles
This ever-growing movement toward a rapprochement between these two Slavic nations, the Serbs and the

Bulgarians, was strengthened by an exchange of articles at Prague. Kyril Christoff, one of Bulgaria's most prominent poets of the older generation, who for some time has been living in Czechoslovakia, recently wrote a long article in which he expressed his deep regret that two brother nations had quarreled and his own special grief that he himself had written some very lurid war poems during the Balkan wars. He declared that he disavowed most of his poems written between 1912 and 1918, and expressed the hope that Serbian and Bulgarian literary circles might forget past wrongs and come to a cordial understanding.

This was answered by a prominent Serbian poet in the same journal and in much the same spirit, and was commented on favorably in Belgrade and Sofia.

It is hoped that this movement for a rapprochement between the nations of the Balkan Peninsula will continue.

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THE HOME FORUM

John Baskerville and Books of Consequence

IN 1787 John Baskerville writes in his preface to his beautiful edition of Milton's poems: "It is not my desire to print many books, but only such as are Books of Consequence, and which the public may be pleased to see in an elegant dress, and to purchase at such a price as will repay the extraordinary care and expense that must necessarily be bestowed upon them. . . . If this performance shall appear to persons of judgment and penetration in the Paper, Letter, Ink and Workmanship to excel, I hope their approbation may contribute to procure for me what would indeed be the extent of my ambition, a power to print an Octavo Common-Prayer Book and a folio Bible."

Whatever Baskerville set his hand to was sure to excel, and he possessed a sound business capacity combined with wonderful taste and a dogged determination to achieve the end sought for in Beauty. Thus it was that "persons of penetration" secured him as one of the three stationers and printers of the University of Cambridge in 1758. He had sent a specimen of his own type to a friend at the university suggesting that it would be well to have a prayer book in type of this particular size, and he also gave securities for five hundred pounds himself, and his friend John Eaves, a tinsmith of Birmingham, a like sum. The conditions imposed upon him as printer by the Syndicate were to have free access to his printing office and he was to pay the university a certain sum on every book printed. The criticism of a person of penetration, one Reed, may sound harsh. He wrote: "The learned body appear to have been influenced in the transaction more by a wish to fill their own coffers than by a desire to promote the interests of the Art, and the heavy premiums exacted from Baskerville for the privilege thus accorded deprived him of any advantage whatever in the transaction." It would appear that this criticism was justified for in the case of the folio Bible that was published in 1783 Baskerville complained to Horace Walpole that his folio Bible would cost him near two thousand pounds, all hired at five per cent, and that he would probably have to sacrifice a small patrimony that belonged to him. It is surely a pity that a man who was a player, a fighter, a conqueror, who lives in Affluence but who in his power to save a Fortune.

But he achieved his ambition, with both prayer book and Bible, the Bible being pronounced by Dibden as one of the most beautifully printed books in the world. The type is modeled upon his own writing, his penmanship being recognized as the most perfect of the time; in fact, it is conceded by experts that without doubt Baskerville's is the most distinguished typographical work associated with the University Press in the eighteenth century, equaling if not surpassing the famous 1638 folio Bible printed by Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel for the University of Cambridge.

This 1638 Bible, which is considered to reach the high-water mark of Bible printing, was the first edition of the authorized version of the Bible in English, containing the dedication to James I with which we are all familiar in present editions. Following this address is a touching homily headed, "The Translations to the Readers," expressing their deep thankfulness that all might read the Bible in their common language, and showing that there had never been a time when the Gospel of our Lord had not been in some way available to people of many nations in their own tongue. Egyptians, Ethiopians, Indians, Persians, Ethiopians and infinite other Nations being "Barbarous People translated it into their mother tongue," and so with thanksgiving they commend the "Gentle Reader to God and to the Spirit of his Grace which is able to build further than we can ask or think."

When we first hear of him John Baskerville is a footman to a gentleman at Kings Norton near Birmingham who wished to make him teach writing to boys in the parish, evidently with some success, for when he was twenty he set up for himself in Birmingham as a teacher of writing and bookkeeping. In his leisure time he tried his hand at stone-cutting and became famous in this craft, but, having a turn for painting, he started in 1740 in the Japanese business. It was a paying business and he acquired a little estate of eight acres and bought a coach, which was jannaped and painted with pictures by himself. He soon sighed for other worlds to conquer, and began to occupy himself in engraving, spending his money on six hundred pounds before he could get a letter which satisfied him. When he did, he produced the famous Virgil which Macaulay said, "went forth to astonish all the libraries in Europe." This engraving was the first step toward the hay harvest. The year's new grass is one of nature's loveliest sacraments of hope. There is the miracle that turns what otherwise were desert into a fruitful field. A bouquet of grass blades, and the diminutive leaves of dog's mercury, nettle, arum, and cow parsley, little seekers after the light, are no less authentic harbingers of spring than the snowdrops and crocuses.

Yet February is not without a garden of flowers. To her belong some of the loveliest flower harbingers of spring. The snowdrop has long been associated with this month. The "maid of February" is one of its well known names. The flower may be found in January. Gilbert White's earliest date for Selborne was January tenth. But February is the month when snowdrops are worn on the earth's breast. In them Persephone once again returns from the underworld to greet the light. So she does in coltsfoot, for which White's earliest date is February fifteenth. The flowers are plentiful in places by the end of the month. Early spring has no lovelier poem of hope than this flower, creeping like a sun ray into waste and desolate places.

In February there is a new note in many bird songs—an indefinable yet unmistakable quality not found in the depths of winter. Their songs are brighter and more sustained. They are less like voices crying in the wilderness. Thrushes across the meadow, or larks on the upland ways in their first exuberant spring song on some chosen February day are among the year's most precious gifts. It was a thrush singing among the bleak boughs of a February morning that made Thomas Hardy think

Fragrance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I think
Of the clear bubbling spring—
The clear bubbling spring—
Back home!—
I remember the fragrance of willows
That rustled and whispered close by.

When I think
Of the deep quiet wood—
The deep quiet wood—
Back home!—
I remember the heavenly fragrance
Of hepaticas blossoming there.

When I think
Of my own little room—
My own little room—
Back home!—
I remember the lavender fragrance
That soothed me and lulled me to rest.

GRACE BARCOX SHIELDS.

February Hope

"I wonder if the sap is stirring yet," mused Christine Rossetti, one February. The answer is there in the hawthorn hedge. The beginning of February shows that hedgerows are beginning to fashion their kindly shelter for the birds that will nest there. What a field for imagination are the tips of those buds! What promise of the leafage that shall be of nests with clusters of eggs and later of fledglings of thrush and blackbird and hedge sparrow and other hedgerow birds.

By February hazel catkins begin to show a spring change. They are no longer stiff, compact and defiant. The stumpy fingers formed in autumn, open out concertina-like, hanging on the boughs with exquisite grace, swaying with the breeze and scattering pollen from their censers of gold. For them the time of opening confidence has come. They begin to give themselves away, taught by the wisdom at the heart of things that only thus, in sharing, can they find increase.

By February the year's new grass can be found down by the river side, where fields have been silted over by floods, the earth can be seen taking first steps toward the hay harvest. The year's new grass is one of nature's loveliest sacraments of hope. There is the miracle that turns what otherwise were desert into a fruitful field. A bouquet of grass blades, and the diminutive leaves of dog's mercury, nettle, arum, and cow parsley, little seekers after the light, are no less authentic harbingers of spring than the snowdrops and crocuses.

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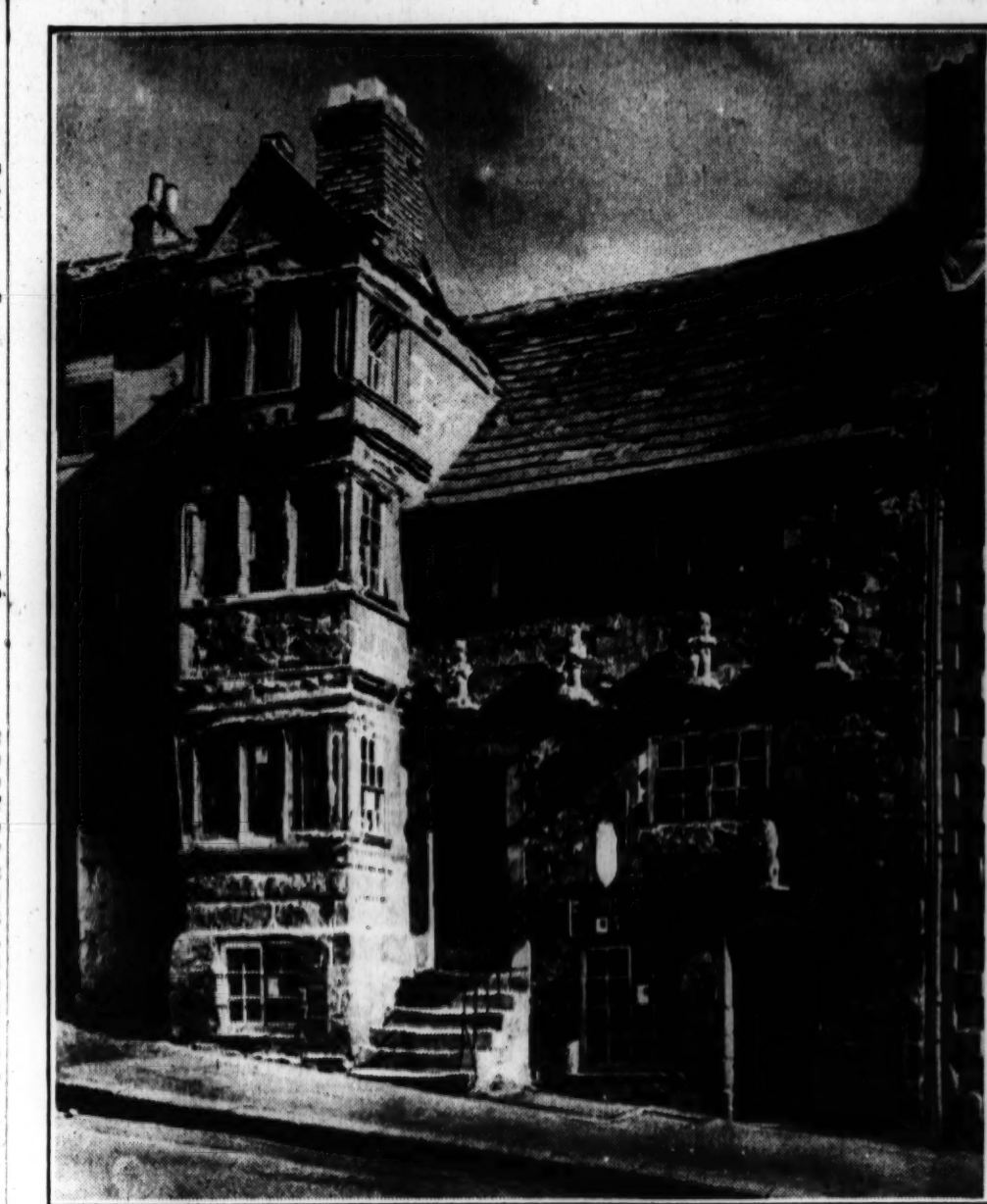
John Baskerville's work sheds a luster on a great and important printing press, which continues to produce, not many books, but always Books of Consequence. D. M. L.

A Tryst
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I have a tryst with Happiness!
Water seemed to cover up her paths.
But now I catch the echo of her steps
Heralded by stirring roots and buds
Upon the hills and through the far-
flung lowlands:
Today a robin told me she is sing-
ing
By a stream hid deep in the pine
woods—
I signalled her—
The opening mysteries of spring are
here—and I?
I go to keep a tryst with Happiness.
FRANCES S. LARKIN.

Florida Blues

Such blues as abound today! Clear, strong tones from horizon to zenith visible this morning amid the cloud squadrons. And now, mid-afternoon, a broad floor of delti-tinted gray cloud is let down toward the south. Here and there irregular rifts in this floor reveal wide areas of heaven's pure azure, as it were, an indigo islet. On toward the east, the clouds pile in duller gray embankments, beneath which stretch bands of soft sapphire, shading on into a long range of robin's-egg. Low, tender cloud billows rest lightly against this latter background, before which an aimless gull floats, soars, dips gracefully into a wave-crest, and as if reflecting the gentle rhythm of the sea, pursues, in spontaneous abandon, his unlabored flight.

But now behold the glorious west! From earth to heaven lie yet more zones of varying blue, ranging from infant faintness to patriot's stirring depths. And where the beach below recedes to form a miniature cerulean bay, the palms, shore-skirting, outstretch their graceful fronds in friendliness toward yonder delicate, distinct, unmistakably outlined. Whence came this straying segment, or why, or yet where lies the larger measure of its prismatic arc of promise one can but speculate; nor that for long, as across the sunny sands come swinging two happy blue-jackets, in suits of chambery sky-colored, advancing with a rhythm artless as the sea-gull, radiant in cheer beyond the rainbow's brilliant blend, smiling greetings more warmly friendly than the lovely palms: twin man-sized copies of Little Boy Blue.



House at Barnard Castle

Copyright Edgar and Woolfson Ward

Words of Yester-Year

BLAGROVES, or as it is now sometimes called, Cromwell's House, is an ancient Elizabethan building; formerly an inn. Here Oliver Cromwell rested for a night when passing through Barnard Castle to meet his followers in Yorkshire. It is claimed that the interior remains furnished exactly as when he slept there, and can be seen by visitors. In one room there is a beautiful moulded ceiling with the date 1627 in the center of the floral design. The ceiling, finely arched, extends underneath the house and the whole of the adjoining yard. The carved figures on the front exterior wall are of a later date.

Vita Nuova

He came to Heaven, a stranger,—it was home!
(What else could Heaven be? he had not thought.)
Like any other home,—with mem-
ories fraught
And passion, but the passion not to
room.
Happy, like love; as ocean in its
foam.
Sky in its cloud, that seems in
tree-tops caught.
Yet floats beneath the zenith—
radiance brought
Across far worlds, like lamplight
through a dome.
He came to Heaven,—nay, moved al-
ready there
Without a pang of effort or sur-
prise.
And looked for God, the sight su-
preme
And saw Him not, but gently was
aware
Of being searched and known, by
inward eyes
That shone upon him from infinity.
—MERLE ST. CROIX WRIGHT, in "Igne
Ardens."

Stability

There is a story which is useful for a man in public life. It runs: that in olden times an oriental sultan ordered his grand vizier to get engraved on his favorite ring a motto which would encourage him in adversity and keep him modest in prosperity. It had necessarily to be a short sentence, and yet it must serve this double purpose. The grand vizier was equal to the occasion. He advised the sultan to have engraved on the ring the following sentence: "And this also shall pass away." This does not mean that our attitude is to be one of waiting to see it pass away; but it means that, being aware of our motives . . . we should hold them fast in success, and should not be unduly depressed when we find things are not going as we wished. This latter aspect of the motto is especially to be commended in the present time, when things are certainly not going as we wish. It should encourage us to persist and to hold on to the course which we think right. . . .

To most people it is essential that they should continually examine their motives from which they act. There are a few exceptions, men so happily constituted that they have little or no need of this. Unconsciously, and without effort on their part, their motives remain unselfish, sincere and pure. I know of no better instance of this than the late Earl Grey. . . . He never lacked interest in public affairs; he was always enthusiastic and unselfish, and his interest was ardent, sincere and generous. One who knew him well said of him—and it was true—"He lit many fires in cold rooms." That is one high type of spirit which we need in our public men. —VISCOUNT GREY, in "Fallodon Papers."

Unwinding Snarls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY of us have a very vivid recollection of the times when, as children, we were assigned the task of unraveling a tangled skein of yarn. How we shrank from it! What a variety of excuses we offered in our efforts to avoid it! How often our patience was taxed to the breaking point as progress seemed so slow; and how often we were tempted to resort to violent methods and break the yarn to pieces, instead of gently and persistently working away at the unraveling of the skein!

In the course of our earthly pilgrimage it sometimes happens that our lives seem to become tangled just like the skein of yarn, until the prospect of ever getting things straightened out again appears almost hopeless. Perhaps it is our business and financial affairs that have become involved; or it may be that confusion has entered into our domestic and social relations. Circumstances may have arisen over which we seem to have no control, and these have added to the general confusion.

Whatever the cause of the unfortunate situation, it is gratifying to know that there is no need for anyone to be discouraged over it; for not only does Christian Science show that there is always a way out of every seemingly difficult situation, but it clearly and unfailingly points the way, and that all who will may avail themselves of its unerring guidance. The Christian Scientist will view the situation not as something to whine over or complain about, but as another opportunity to demonstrate the power of Christian Science to bring order out of seeming chaos, and a proper sense of harmony into his affairs.

In the working out of a seemingly complicated problem in mortal experience, one of the first requisites is patience. A tangled situation that has taken, perhaps, an impression, is not usually straightened out in a moment, and much patience may be necessary before the snarls are all unwound. On page 242 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy gives us this wise counsel: "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the ada-

mant of error." The thought, however, should never be entertained that the unraveling process must, of necessity, take a long time. It will depend entirely on the degree of our spiritual understanding, and the faithfulness and persistence with which the healing truths of Christian Science are applied. Of what consequence is it whether a room has been dark for five minutes or fifty years, when the moment the light is turned on, the darkness is dispelled? Even so, as the light of Truth shines on the discordant conditions which seem to envelop us, healing and adjustment may immediately take place.

It is vastly encouraging at the outset to know that, as Christian Science teaches, the whole seemingly complicated condition has not one particle of reality in it. It is nothing but an illusion, the false testimony of the deceptive material senses. It is but a phase of the Adam-dream of material existence, of so-called life in matter apart from God, and is no part whatever of spiritual man, the idea of God. In one brief sentence on page 414 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy sweeps away all the cobwebs of mortal experience when she says, "Even so, harmony is universal, and discord is unreal."

As we turn away from the contemplation of mortal existence, with its unreality, illusion, and seeming confusion, and fix our gaze on the realities of spiritual existence, the snarls begin to unravel, and harmony to be manifested. It must ever be remembered that God's work is done, finished, complete. Nothing can be added to it, nor anything taken from it. As one realizes this vital truth, he sees that man, having been created in the very image and likeness of God, is free now, and always has been. He sees that discord is no part of man's true being, and cannot be attached to him in any way; that it is no more a part of him than the barnacles on a ship are part of the ship, or dirt on the sweet face of a child is part of the child.

Any sense, therefore, of confusion or entanglement in our affairs must be separated in our thought from our concept of man, and seen to be no part of him. We must see ourselves as the spiritual, perfect, harmonious children of God, expressing the divine nature and nothing else. As we do this faithfully and persistently, the seeming snarls in our affairs begin to unwind, and healing and adjustment take place. Paul speaks of "the glorious liberty of the children of God." This liberty may be realized quickly if one has sufficient spiritual understanding. The more we heed the apostle's admonition, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," the more readily shall we acquire this understanding.

and well-shaved, dark-haired, rather bald, had poked his chin up sideways, carrying his nose with that afore-said appearance of a "sniff." . . . Behind him his cousin, the tall George, son of the fifth Forsythe, Roger, had a quip look on his fleshy face, pondering one of his sardonic jests.

Something inherent to the occasion had affected them all.

Seated in a row close to one another were three ladies—Aunt Ann, Hester (the two Forsythes), and Juliet (short for Juliet), each of these ladies held fans in their hands, and each with some touch of color, some emphatic feather or brooch, testified to the solemnity of the opportunity.

In the center of the room, under the chandelier, as became a host, stood the head of the family, old Jolyon himself. Eighty years of age, with his fine, white hair, his dome-like forehead, his little, dark gray eyes, and an immense white moustache, which dropped and spread behind him, he looked a strong jaw, he had a patriarchal look, and in spite of lean cheeks and hollows at his temples, seemed master of perennial youth. He held himself extremely upright, and his shrewd, steady eyes had lost none of their clear shining. These gave an impression of authority to the doubts and dislikes of smaller men. Having had his own way for innumerable years, he had earned a prescriptive right to it. It would never have occurred to old Jolyon that it was necessary to wear a look of doubt or defiance.

Between him and the four other brothers who were present, James, Swinton, Nicholas, and Roger, there was much difference, much similarity. In turn, each of these four brothers was very different from the other, yet they, too, were alike.

Through the varying features and expression of these five faces could be marked a certain steadfastness of chin, underlying surface distinctions, marking a racial stamp, too prehistoric to trace, too remote and permanent to discuss—the very hall-marks and guarantee of the family fortunes.

Among the younger generation, in the tall, bull-like George, in pallid, strenuous Archibald, in young Nicholas and his sweet and tentative chininess, in the grave and foppishly determined Eustace, there was this same stamp—less meaningful perhaps, but unmistakable—a sign of something ineradicable in the family soul.—JOHN GALSWORTHY, in "The Forsythe Saga."

Master Mariner

My grandsire sailed uncharted seas,
And toll of all their leagues he took:
I scan the shallow bays at ease,
And tell their colors in a book.

The anchor-chains his music made
And wind in shrouds and running-gear:
The thrush at dawn beguiles my glade,
And once, 'tis said, I woke to hear.

My grandsire in his ample fat
The long harpoon upheld to men:
Behold obedient to my wrist
A grey gull's feather for my pen!

Upon my grandsire's leathern cheek
Five zones their bitter bronze had set:
Some day their hazards I will seek,
I promise me at times, Not yet.

I think my grandsire now would turn
A mild but speculative eye
On me, my pen and its concern,
Then gaze again to sea—and sigh.

—GEORGE STELLING, in "Selected Poems."

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INTEREST IS CENTERED IN RAIL STOCKS

Wheeling & Lake Erie Is- sues Again Are in the Limelight

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (P)—Stock prices displayed a firm undertone at the opening of today's market, which was again marked by the heavy accumulation of the railroad shares.

Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred opened 4 points higher, Bangor & Arctostock 2, and General Railway Signal 1 1/2.

The announcement that the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Nickel Plate railways had acquired control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie from the Rockefeller interests provided little comfort for the trapped short interest in Wheeling stock, the common opening 10 points higher at 105 and the preferred soaring more than 11 points to 91, both record high prices.

On the other hand, Western Maryland common and second preferred, in which the Baltimore & Ohio increased its holding to 15 per cent of the total, lost ground in the early trading.

Remington Typewriter was quickly run up 5 points on the resumption of dividends, and Middle States Oil was heavily traded in on the expectation of an early lifting of the receivership.

Other rails in which there was a good overnight accumulation of buying orders included Western Pacific, Chicago Great Western common and preferred, Union Pacific, Chicago & Alton preferred and Southern Railway, all of which sold a point or more higher before the end of the first half hour.

Stocks Lower

Except for a drop of 15 points in Spanish pesetas to 16.78 cents on profit taking, the foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling quoted around \$4.84 1/2, and French francs around 2.93 cents.

Cautionary selling in consequence of the sensational movement in Wheeling & Lake Erie, which rose to 130, an overnight jump of 35 points, with a block of 1000 shares changing hands at that figure, and bear pressure caused prices to topple, with some of the leading industrials and railroads sustaining large losses.

Chesapeake & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, du Pont, and A. M. Byers ruled from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 below yesterday's final price.

Subsequent heavy accumulation of Wash common, which is expected to take a leading part in a proposed consolidation scheme, carried it up to 69, a new high figure, and induced a substantial rally in the balance of the list.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Renewed strength of foreign obligations marked the bond market today, and indicated that profit taking in those issues had run its course.

French bonds were especially buoyant, a long list of them recording gains of more than a point. This included governmentals and industrial issues. Broadening of demand was noticeable, as buyers sought high yielding securities, not little excepted, however, among them Swiss 5 1/2s, Glondhorpe 7 1/2s, Thimble 7 1/2s, with warrants, and Fiat 7 1/2s.

Domestic railway issues were generally steady, Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s, Rochester 4 1/2s moved up fractionally, leading on the other hand, credit into the trading in Seaboard A. Florida 6s and Delaware & Hudson converted 6s.

Mixed prices characterized the industrial and utilities list. Kelly Springfield 6s, American Sugar 6s, White Sewing Machine 6 1/2s, Northern Ohio Traction 6 1/2s were firm while Granby Consolidated 7 1/2s, American Agricultural Chemical 7 1/2s and Utah Power 6 1/2s were weak.

There was a fair demand for Federal Government issues at irregular prices.

New York and London banking houses are understood to be negotiating with the Brazilian Government looking toward the flotation of a loan said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. It was said that bonds would probably carry a 7 per cent coupon.

LONDON STOCK MARKET FIRM

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The stock market was firm today, sentiment being favorably influenced by the success of recent new security offerings and hopes of a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate in the near future.

It is generally believed in financial circles here, that directors of the local bank prefer to see what action the New York Federal Reserve Bank will take before making a reduction.

South American rails were again in demand. Home rails strong. Firm, with gains in Shell and Lobitos issues. Industrials and textiles were narrow.

Rubber issues were steady. Mines were irregular. Royal Dutch was 2 1/2, Rio Tinto 3 1/2 and Courtauld 5 1/2.

The gilt-edged division was steady. Foreign securities were quiet, with Chinese, Mexican and Turkish securities higher.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES STEADY

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (P)—Firmness at Liverpool tended to steady Chicago wheat today, with the early dealings. Near-by deliveries were in odd demand abroad, and the foreign crop outlook was unfavorable.

Opening unchangeable to a shade up, but later undergoing a slight rise. Corn, oats and provisions were easy, corn starting unchanged to a shade up, but later undergoing a slight rise.

Opening prices: Wheat—May 1.41 1/2; July 1.34 1/2; Corn—May 81 1/2; July 84 1/2; Sept. 86 1/2. Oats—May 47.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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May 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75

June 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75

July 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Abt.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Adv.	100	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

00 Bruns Term 10	10	10	200 Nat Aceme. 84	84	84	100
00 Burns Br A.116	115	116	114%	600 Nat Bisc. 96%	96%	96%
00 Burns Br B. 24%	24%	24%	23%	900 Nat Cash R. 41%	41%	41%
00 Burroughs 122%	122%	122%	122%	400 Nat Clo&S. 23	22	23
00 Bush Term. 36	36	36	35%	200 Nat C&S pf 76	76	76
00 Butte Cop. 4	4	4	4	2500 Nat Dairy. 76%	76%	76%
00 Butte & Sup 11%	10%	11%	11%	200 Nat En f. 83	83	83
				00 Nat En f. 160	160	160

STEEL PRICES

EASING WHILE
OUTPUT GAINS

Some Good Pig Iron Buying
—Structural Still Active
—Copper Is Weak

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Declining prices throughout the steel and nonferrous metal industries are matters of the most concern to those in the industry.

Steel price changes are the broadest for many months, affecting virtually all steel commodities, all companies and all producing districts.

At the same time producers are far from pessimistic. The gradual increase of orders is the most encouraging sign, and it is believed that the time is not far off when the rising volume of business will meet the declining price structure, and cause stability again.

Lower quotations are effective in raw materials, semifinished steel and finished steel products. Pig iron has declined 50c a ton in a week in several districts, semifinished steel is 2c a ton lower, and concessions are still made in finished forms.

Coal Strike Looms as Factor
An influence pointing to higher prices is the possible coal strike on April 1. The steel makers are more troubled over this possibility, and many are laying in large stocks of coal at plants.

Pig iron would be the first iron and steel product affected by such a strike. It would mean a scarcity of coal, higher coke prices and higher iron prices. A prolonged strike would mean higher semifinished and finished steel.

Many consumers of pig iron are convinced that prices are now scraping bottom. After iron buying has been more for the reason of low prices than because of need in sight for the material, several transactions involving about 2000 tons each are pending, or have recently been consummated in the East.

Thus, the Whitin Machine Works recently bought 2000 tons, and another New England consumer is asking for that tonnage. The American Locomotive Company wants 1900 tons for two Eastern plants. The Crane Company bought 2000 tons on Friday from a New York State maker for shipment to Bridgeport, Conn. Abendroth Brothers, Port Chester, N. Y., purchased 1000 tons.

Eastern Pennsylvania iron is now recognized as \$21 a ton, compared with \$21.50 a week ago, while Buffalo iron is selling almost universally at \$18 compared with \$19 two weeks ago. At other recent times of pig iron depression, foreign iron has been the reason. Now European iron is a very small factor.

Ask for Higher Duty
At last the Government is doing definite things to help the American iron producer. The tariff Commission is about to present to President Coolidge the recommendation that the duty be advanced 50 per cent, or 75c a ton. Secretary Mellon has ordered that the anti-dumping clause of the tariff be enforced on German iron. This has but little meaning just now, however, because German iron is more profitable sold elsewhere. Indian iron is going only to the Pacific coast.

The trend of iron in Alabama and Tennessee is different from that elsewhere in that producers are on the point of making up quotations \$1 a ton in view of heavy book orders. Over the sharpest reductions for any district were made there a month ago. There have been another series of business in fabricated structural steel, awarded in a recent week having been 65,000 tons, with the lion's share going to the American Iron Works Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. For a bank at Philadelphia, 14,000 tons were awarded the leading fabricator, which also booked 11,000 tons for a municipal auditorium at Atlantic City.

Output in the steel industry is slowly increasing, partly because of an increase in orders and partly because of a stocking of steel at plants both to take care of the expected spring demand and to have steel in readiness in case of a coal strike.

Importing and exporting of steel is principally to South America and Cuba, and are for small lots. Two Japanese railroads want a total of six miles of steel rails, while a Japanese firm wants 2000 boxes of tin plate for manufacturing into bottle caps.

Copper Prices Weak
Copper has commanded the most attention in the nonferrous metal markets, having declined 1c a pound to 12c in a week, the sharpest fall in so short a space of time in more than a year. The price of copper is now the lowest since 1924. Demand was brisk at the start of the week, but a spectacle of declining prices without any apparent market bottom halted business.

Three metals are selling at high prices because of conditions in China. Silver touched 60c an ounce, the highest in more than a year, because of strong buying by China. Gold is 76c a pound because of foods in the producing districts of China, and the estimate of poor shipments. Antimony has reached 15c a pound because of the war in China which may hinder exports of that metal.

Lead was the steepest of the metals, though the undertone was that because world production is greater than consumption. The American Smelting and Refining Company has announced that it will cut its Mexican output by 100,000 tons, and others will probably do the same.

Zinc made a recovery of \$2 a ton over the week though the volume of sales has been poor.

PITTSBURGH COAL OUTPUT
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company established a new record for open-shop production in the week ended Feb. 6. The week's output was 115,774 tons, the highest since Jan. 6, 1926. The week's production was 115,774 tons in the week ended Jan. 6, 1926. The week's production was 115,774 tons in the week ended Jan. 6, 1926.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Goodwin and Tucker, Inc. announce that the issue of \$100,000 Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation bonds, which were first offered in 1924, has been placed on the market. The bonds are being sold at a premium of 10 per cent, and the company has been successful in placing the entire issue.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY
DETROIT, Feb. 8.—The Consumers Power Company, Michigan subsidiary of the Commonwealth Power Corporation, is planning improvements and extensions during 1927 involving \$11,000,000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Am Govt 4 1/2% 41	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 42	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 43	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 44	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 45	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 46	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 47	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 48	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 49	104 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 4 1/2% 50	104 1/2	High	Low

Am Govt 4 1/2% 51	104 1/2	High	Low
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Am Govt 4 1/2% 56	104 1/2	High	Low
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GRADING BOARD

IN INDIA HELPS

Poor Quality Had Injured
Coal Export Trade—Gov-
ernment Intervened

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence).—The members of the Indian Mining Federation, that is to say, the Indian-owned collieries on the occasion of the brief visit to Calcutta of Sir Charles Innes, member for Commerce and Industries in the Government of India, reiterated their grievances. They still remain unconvinced that the Government is proceeding as to the expediency and fairness of the course pursued by the Government in the matter of the rapid development of railway collieries.

As all the important railways of India, with the exception of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, are now state managed, the policy of the railways owning and developing their own collieries for the purpose of their own supplies amounts really to a substantial embarkation by the state into industry. Every night, however, he trudges back to his own farm. Why he does this has not been, until recently, a matter of general knowledge.

For 15 years, it develops, Low Mar has kept in his shack an elderly white man, who, unable to fend for himself, and turned away from his old haunts, appealed to the Chinese, who, in turn, now steadily refuse his charge to an inquiring eye.

Low Mar has cheerfully worked to feed and care for his pensioner, whom he calls his "fend," and only recently, when the "fend's" appetite demanded more bacon, sugar, and did he accept a Government grant for provisions.

Great agricultural development of Mexico is hoped for under the new law. At present there are, throughout the Republic, vast stretches of land entirely uncultivated, yet possessed of great natural richness.

Pat and Mike were standing on the corner

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A new session of the British Parliament always opens with what Richard Cobden called "barbaric pomp."

The Opening of the British Parliament

rights. The ritual is more symbolic of constitutional victories when a new Parliament is summoned after a general election and when the House of Commons chooses a new Speaker. But even when an old Parliament begins its regular winter session, there are evidences of the fact that the British Constitution is made up in large part of customs and conventions, and that behind certain practices there are centuries of history.

Even the fact that the session begins on a Tuesday has a century-old explanation. In 1809 it was proposed that Parliament begin on Monday, but Mr. Wilberforce objected. He pointed out that if Monday were chosen, many of the members would have to travel on Sunday, and Tuesday was therefore agreed to. Another custom of the opening day dates back to 1642. Then the City of London defended the privilege of Parliament and protected five members who sought refuge in the city when Charles I ordered their arrest. Now, on the first day of a parliamentary session, the members for the City of London have the privilege of attending in their costumes and taking seats on the Treasury Bench.

The ceremonial of the summons to the House of Commons to hear the King's speech from the throne is also reminiscent of the days when such a summons was feared. Shortly before noon the police in the lobbies of the House of Commons cry: "Hats off, strangers! Way for Black Rod!" The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commons orders the doors closed. Black Rod has to knock three times before he is admitted. "Mr. Speaker," says Black Rod, the King commands this honorable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers." The command is instantly obeyed, but there was a time when the House of Commons, struggling for independence, sought to exclude Black Rod and avoid hearing the royal message.

After listening to the King's speech from the throne, the commonsensers repair to their own chamber, where the Speaker tells them that they have "attended His Majesty in the House of Peers, and His Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament, of which for greater accuracy I have obtained a copy, which is as follows:" At one time, indeed, it was important that there be no misunderstanding of exactly what the King had demanded. Now the speech is prepared by and made on the responsibility of the Cabinet. The next few days of the session are devoted to general debate on the whole policy of the Government. This debate takes place on the address which is to be presented to His Majesty, thanking him for his gracious speech. To this address the Opposition offers amendments. Among the questions to come before Parliament are the situation in China and trade union privileges, on both of which interesting discussions are expected to develop.

Before the debate takes place, however, both houses assert an ancient prerogative. They assert that they will consider what business they please, irrespective of the proposals in the King's speech. Before the debate begins, the House of Lords gives a first reading to some bill, usually one regulating select vestries. The House of Commons reads a bill for the more effectual prevention of clandestine outlaws. Neither measure is heard of again, but ancient rights have been asserted. Parliament has just seen the King in person, but its first act is to demonstrate quite clearly its independence of royal commands.

In about two weeks the Prince of Wales will, if present plans mature, open the John Benn Hostel and Milner Club in Stepney, London.

Rescuing the Youth of the London Slums

therefore, may be expected to turn public attention once more to the problem, that seems at present so far from adequate solution, of boy life in these poverty-stricken quarters of the metropolis.

Indeed, it is actually stated in The Times, in connection with the completion of this hostel, that there is no more difficult phase of that problem than is presented by the compulsory assumption of full moral responsibility and independence on the part of large numbers of boys of the working class at an age when those more fortunately placed are usually the object of special solicitude. And it is further intimated that the opening of this hostel and club may be a first step in the direction of greatly ameliorating the unfortunate conditions of many of these growing youths.

This hostel and club—the latter being intended, it appears, to follow closely the lines of the community centers in the United States—are a unit formed under the East End Hostels Association. And this association was organized in the hope of developing a scheme under which the needs of the boys in question would be met more completely than is possible by the ordinary type of lads' clubs. Hence, though for the present the new organization will be concerned only with the hostel and club mentioned above, its articles of association provide for a considerable extension of activities if such be deemed wise and desirable by its promoters at some later date.

It is not the place here to discuss the rules and regulation under which this home is to be conducted. It is sufficient to state that the services of W. J. Garnett have been secured as honorary resident director, and that Mr. Garnett's extensive experience of social work in the East

End and also of hostel work is considered to render him particularly valuable for this position. He will be helped, it is said, by a staff of honorary residents, mainly young men of the educated class, who will pay for their own maintenance and live as fellow-residents with the boys.

It remains, of course, for time to determine what success this venture will win, and it is not necessary to attempt to forecast exactly in what direction it is likely to prove its greatest usefulness. The fact, however, that it is being launched from an unselfish standpoint to meet a crying need should insure that it will obtain adequate support for its continuance and expansion. It is fitting, also, to express the hope that its organizers will find their efforts abundantly rewarded in the reclaimed manhood of many who might otherwise have drifted into the byways of various forms of evil. And it is reasonable to expect that great good will spring from the project, as it is developed along the line of its possible ramifications.

Washington, the political capital of the United States, should in the opinion of many be the best exponent of art in city planning and building. For this reason there will be general approval of the protest of the American Institute of Architects against the further defacement of Lafayette Square, facing the White House with towering commercial buildings.

The one criticism will be that the protest has come too late. The first serious assault upon the dignity and beauty of Lafayette Square was made by the Federal Government itself when it erected a peculiarly ungraceful skyscraper on the site of the old Arlington Hotel to house the Veterans' Bureau. The National Chamber of Commerce, on the site of the old Corcoran Mansion, has erected a building which at any other point would have been wholly beautiful. Indeed were the style of its architecture carried through on the other three sides of the square there would be little ground for criticism. But the demolition of the Hay and Adams houses, and the threat of an inharmonious structure in their stead may well give concern to those who think the nation's capital should be a national beauty spot.

It is possible that the tendency in the wrong direction may be checked. As it is a national, not a local issue, we should like to see the protest of the Institute of Architects backed up by bodies of allied character in all parts of the country.

Reduction of the rate of interest paid by the railroads of the United States on funds advanced by the Government is proposed in a bill introduced by Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, which has met the general approbation of financiers, statesmen and business men. By its terms, the present interest rate would be reduced from 6 per cent to not less than 4 1/4 per cent, the difference in the amounts paid being applied to the amortization of the debt of these carriers to the Government, among which are the New Haven, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Boston & Maine, Seaboard Air Line and the Erie. A considerable portion of the money was advanced during the period of federal control of the railroads in order to permit additions and betterments which were actually ordered by the Railroad Administration at a time when the railroads were unable to obtain funds from a source other than the Government.

The total amount owed by the larger roads is said to be in the vicinity of \$240,000,000 at the present time, on which the carriers are paying a higher interest than the "going" rate in the money market and more than the Government is charging its foreign debtors. In the case of the New Haven road, the interest on its loan is \$1,305,000 annually more than it would be if the interest rate were the same as that which the company is paying on its funded debt. Because of the inequities resulting, and the fact that the money is owed by the less prosperous carriers, a generally favorable opinion toward the bill is expressed, which has the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury and others.

In the few opening days of the new session last December, the Dominion Parliament displayed a keen desire to expedite the business of government.

Canada's Parliament in Session

the second week in February. They are resuming the work of the session in the same mood. It is understood, without feeling very contented.

The House of Commons is looking forward to an early opportunity to consider the budget. The Finance Minister promised during the election campaign that the return of the Government would be followed by further reductions in taxation, without specifically saying where the next cut in taxes would be made. Organized retailers are urging that the income tax be abolished entirely. Others advocate reduction in the sales tax. The feeling is general that taxes are coming down, but it may take another month before the Finance Minister can say how much, in the budget speech.

In the meanwhile, a full-dress debate on the report of the Imperial Conference is likely to take place. Leaders in Canadian politics are inclined to attach much importance to the report of the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations. Lord Balfour presided over the committee, which included all the Dominion Prime Ministers. Without attempting to lay down a constitution for the British Empire, the report did define the position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the dominions as follows:

They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external

affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As the Imperial Conference adopted the report unanimously, the weight of British statesmanship behind it is generally acknowledged. Conservative critics in Canada are inclined to express the view that the Dominion must now be prepared to shoulder the burden of responsibility for national defense and to share more of the cost of imperial defense.

The estimates of the Department of National Defense may be more keenly discussed than they have been for several sessions. But there are other departmental requirements that call for the consideration of the House. The new Minister of Immigration and Colonization has plans for land settlement. Another new Minister wants to extend the usefulness of the Department of Trade and Commerce. A separate Department of Fisheries is recommended by the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. Civil aviation will need more money. Settlement of the claims of another group of Canadian Railway debenture holders, principally in Great Britain, has been recommended by the president of the Canadian National Railways. There is plenty of work ahead of the Dominion Parliament this session. The Minister of Finance may reasonably take another month, too, before announcing the next tax reductions.

It is noteworthy that of late years, with the increase in the number of enormous fortunes,

there has been evident a larger view than heretofore regarding their disposition. More and more those possessing these vast amounts of money are tending to regard their wealth as something that places them under obligation to others. Hence, it is not entirely a new idea that John Markle, the philanthropist, has advanced in connection with the bill introduced in the New York Legislature establishing, at the request of himself and his wife, a foundation having as its purpose the promotion of the general good of mankind. For he considers, as he stated several years ago, and as he has repeated a number of times since, that wealth, over one's necessary living expenses, should be regarded as a thing to hold in trust to be applied to the benefit of mankind.

In regard to this latest charitable project of Mr. Markle, he has stated that he and his wife have certain ideas in connection with the distribution of their estates for benevolent purposes, but that they are not yet in a position to state definitely just in what direction they will be used. The primary fact remains unaltered, however, that his moneys, or a large part of them, are to be employed, under his definite direction, for the benefit of the world. This is particularly important because it may be taken for granted that the same excellent foresight and judgment will be employed in this connection that Mr. Markle has shown in the accumulation of his great fortune. One has every reason to believe, therefore, that the disposition of it will be wisely conceived and arranged for, and that good will result from it.

There is more in this changing world attitude toward money and its uses than appears on the surface. It involves, indeed, the recognition that wealth is only of value for what it can produce and accomplish. And it means a realization, more or less clear, that the mere hoarding of treasure is actually detrimental to its possessor. Too often it has been proved that those immensely wealthy are not in a position really to enjoy the worth-while things of daily experience any better than, if as well as, the ordinary individual. Hence the conclusion is being forced upon consciousness that they are wise if they seek ways and means whereby they can utilize their fortunes for truly benevolent purposes. There is more than simply sentiment in the lines of the hymn:

Ceasing to give, we cease to have,
Such is the law of love.

Editorial Notes

Whether the twelve points advanced the other day by Sir Harold Bowden, the British cycle manufacturer, as a new code for industry would be found practical remains to be seen, but that the main objective that he is striving to attain is an estimable one few will deny. This purpose is the abolition of any present hostility between Capital and Labor, "replacing the old conception of antagonism in industry by a community of aim." Sir Harold believes that employers and workers should undertake to do all in their power by candor and frankness in their dealings to avert any cause for suspicion, mistrust or ill will. Certain it is that any efforts made in the direction of arousing good will are worthy of encouragement. For, as Sir Harold further stated, after analyzing the motive powers of industry, rewards of capital and labor management, the lack of good will between employers and workers may be likened to "an engine running without lubricating-oil." Hence one can subscribe wholeheartedly to his conclusion that "good will results in added efficiency and is worth paying for."

Editor and Publisher is doing good work in combating a tendency toward propaganda in the schools of the United States. Its articles in this connection are not directed against any particular form of aggression, but rather against exploitation of the schools for commercial purposes of any kind. A reporter for a certain middle western newspaper is quoted in one story as having recently exposed conditions in the schools of its city, "where children were being exploited in sampling stunts to advertise brand merchandise of various kinds, such as breakfast food, tooth paste, magazines, milk, medical supplies and, goodness knows what else." This daily added that there were prize contests with motion picture tickets for the winners, parades for some slick enterprise, awards for this and that, etc. Editor and Publisher says that this sort of thing is going on in many cities and towns. One heartily accords, therefore, with the caption of one of its editorials, "Hands Off Schools!"

The Band

AS HE stood in his southward room overlooking the Green and saw the city glistening in the winter sunshine—the embroidered frost of bare trees, the silver streets, the roofs catching the dividing light like furrows—he became deeply happy. Something not quite definable was happening in the world: there was a hidden movement, a secret music. He saw the braided ranks of chimneys drawn up like bugles, behind them the shadowed platoons of infantry and, any moment, he felt, a bird might fall like a baton, the band strike up and every chimney in the city tramp off in splendid parade.

The clouds already were prancing ahead like outriders. They reared up darkening in the high wind and shining as the light rounded their flanks. Their manes were of sunlight. Endlessly the clouds rose from behind the roofs and slid quickly across a sky rippled and blue like a sheet of thin ice. Over the trees birds tossed up and span down like leaves, and behind the southern roofs was bowed a firm nape of argent hills alive with the myriad motions of the light.

The man, contented beyond expression, watched the passing traffic of the street. There shook by traction engines from the docks. Lorries from the stations broke the air. Bicycles aimed by like level dragon flies. Cars flowed like rumoring water. There was a horse trough in red marble, and on either side of it were pooled scores of cars. Thought the man, "I must get a car. They're getting cheaper every day." And he smiled indulgently at the horse trough. "What are you going to do about it?" said he to the trough. "There's something moving in the world."

As if in answer, a gasp of music was parted from the other side of the Green by the wind. As if in answer again, a jarvey car creaked up to the trough and the pony drank there, and the jarvey's coat tails blew open like a crow's wings.

Then the man in the southward room saw three more things: on the gable of a pompous, square-chinned building the statue of a man in robes, like a note of exclamation in the sky. It was the statue of a great man. But beyond the statue, and rising even higher than it, was a slim factory chimney quick as a gun, with smoke riding away from it into the clouds. There was also an advertiser's sign built across the top story of a house.

"Is that what is secretly moving the world?" he thought suddenly. "That" was a new doubt: there was the Green, the wide Green, with its spacious Georgian houses eulogized in the aristocratic eighteenth century as the "finest square in Europe." Red houses, red coats, urbane windows, urbane men, poise, ease and high rooms.

Now, he thought, the mansions are turned into flats, the flats into offices, the offices into work rooms. The stables are becoming houses and garages, the rooms—rare, lucid worlds in themselves—are becoming shops. The subdued walls are embellished with signs. Change.

He sat down, and he who had been so happy was now sad and puzzled. What was moving in the world? There were a few ragged, barefooted children picking up fallen sticks and branches, and putting them into sacks. There were two little urchins marching up and down earnestly with sticks at the slope, pretending to be soldiers. In tender and quite delicious melancholy he sat there musing for a long time. His thoughts went round and round in circles like pigeons. In the end there seemed to be rhythm. Round and round. It was soothing. It was as soothing as distant music. As music—

He found himself tapping his foot gently. He did not know how long he had been tapping. He found himself listening, and he did not know how long he had been listening. He heard something. A gentle rhythmic stress—

ing like the pressure of wind on a pane. A faint rising and dwindling appeal: it was music. It was a band. It was a band playing on the far side of the Green. He sat up. He listened more intently, now catching a note he knew, now missing one, now pursuing, now defeated, now getting half the tune, now losing every note of it. He strained his ears. He nodded his head. His heart began to beat a little louder. The music was—? Yes, it was getting nearer. He was tapping his foot again. Nearer. It was a procession, a march. Soldiers, then! He thrilled at the thought of soldiers. Nearer and nearer. Pom! Pom! Pommitly, pom! Pom! His whole body was keeping time.

He was about to go to the window when he remembered that (officially) he was supposed to be sad. This made him feel foolish, as foolish as a boy who has been caught expressing his feelings. He said, blushing: "All the same, I don't believe the world does grow up." Pom! Pom! Pommitly, pom! Pom! Pom! The jaunty, seductive whistle of the files—brave files! He got up, but his pride and his dignity pushed him back into his chair. "No," he said. "It is only soldiers."

But nothing could stop him from listening. The band was getting much nearer. The air was beginning to crumble under the sound as under beating wings. Pom! Pom! Pom! "No! No! No! No!" the man hummed to himself, tapping his fingers on the arm of the chair and knocking with his feet and rubbing his front teeth together in time with the music. Soldiers!

He could picture them: first the portly drummer, looking as though he was belaboring his own enormous chest, the smart little fellows rattling the kettle drums, the pacing lorry cymbals, the innocent ring of the triangle, the thin, seeking whistle of the files that turned the head completely. And even if heart and head could resist the music, the feet never could. It seized you by the ankles, took you below the knees.

The man was feeling very excited and (unofficially) happy. When would they pass? It was a trying experience being in suspense. Yes, after the band he could picture the soldiers, companies of them in fours, the tread lipping and wistful like blowing leaves, after the sibilance and pelting of life and drum.

Still it was a mainly army. The army was the arm of the state, and it was a good thing for the people to see what a fine army they had. Very good for the people in these days, when there were such strange ideas going about!

He began to feel very patriotic, and he said: "This is my country. These are therefore my men. These are my hills. Proud hills worthy of the tread of a million armies! Let the sun blaze upon the poignant din! The sun! The sun! The sun! Sun, sun, sun! Pom, pom, pom." The band was reiterating, detonating, inciting at the walls of the house, at the windows, at his very ears.

It seized him by the ankles and, without realizing it, he was pulled to his feet. He ran to the window and opened it. The roar crumbled on the air, brittle as thunder. He leaned out.

What?—? What was this? But the band—? He saw three drummers and four fifes, men in rags, traipsing, and two of them were struggling to uphold a raw, lolling banner on which were the words, in red and black:

SOCIETY OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS
AND PEASANTS.
COMRADES, JOIN UP!!

They were followed only by the two little urchins who had been gathering sticks and playing soldiers. V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

PART of the wall encircling Berlin many centuries ago was discovered in the course of the work of renovating the old Kloster Kirche—belonging to the school attended by Bismarck—for which purpose considerable excavations had to be made. The wall discovered was erected by the Markgrafs Johannes and Otto in 1247; it is believed, for the protection of the town. A part of the wall was removed when the Kloster Church was built in 1290.

Among the new international air service communications to be opened by the Luft Hansa air-traffic company this summer will be a route from Berlin via Prague to Vienna, one from Berlin via Munich and Milan to Rome, and one from Berlin via Bâle, Geneva, Marseilles and Barcelona to Madrid. The latter may be extended to Seville as soon as the transatlantic air service from Spain to the Argentine is opened.

An interesting statement regarding the alleged efforts of the Soviet authorities to prevent the members of one of the workmen's delegations they had invited to their country to investigate conditions, from seeing anything but just what they were intended to see has been made public by Herr Ostermeyer, leader of the labor unions in Hamburg, who belonged to the delegation in question. "As soon as we arrived in a town," he said, "the local labor union leaders would receive the delegation and present it with a list of factories from which it could choose those it wished to see." Later the Reds declared, he said, that they had permitted the delegation to see what it desired, omitting the fact that the selection was limited to the list. Herr Ostermeyer, for instance, declared that the delegation wished to visit a certain bakery they were passing in a street, and that the Soviet official acting as guide declined to permit this, saying that they would visit another bakery instead.

In another town, he said, the delegation wished to see a sausage factory. After having twice been refused permission on the ground that the factories in question were being rebuilt, they finally arrived on the premises of a company having several bakeries and sausage factories. Once more the members of the delegation asked to see one of the latter, but again this was declined by the Reds on the ground that the factory did not open until three o'clock in the afternoon, for which hour lunch had been fixed that day. But the delegation remained firm and declared it had not come to see the workmen at work, but to look at the factory. Then it was said that the factory was being rebuilt. "All the better," was the reply of the delegation, "for we should like to see how conditions were under the régime of the Tsar and what improvements the Soviets are now introducing." Finally, the Soviet guide openly declared: "Comrades, I must tell you quite frankly, we make good sausages here, but we cannot show you the factory."

Usually, he claims, first the factory was inspected and then the "Red director" would ask the members of the delegation how they had liked it, following this question with the request that they enter their impressions in a book. Being guests, Herr Ostermeyer continued, they could not very well say what they sometimes felt. Speaking of labor conditions in Soviet Russia in general, Herr Ostermeyer declared that the workmen, in his opinion, enjoyed less freedom under the Reds than they had enjoyed under the Tsar, and that he had never felt so suppressed in his whole life, including the time when he had served in the German army, as he did when he was in Soviet Russia.

What are the characteristic features of the younger generation in German industry, business, engineering, at the bar, etc., does it show improvements as compared

with the pre-war generation, or has it not yet reached the latter's standards, are questions raised by a local paper. The time has come to investigate these points, it is said, as the war and its aftermath, the revolution, the inflation and the period of stabilization belong to the past and the population has had time to settle down again to an orderly and normal way of living. Extremely favorable was the opinion of a leading merchant of the younger business generation here. It not only was as good as that of pre-war times, he declared, but it surpassed the latter in many respects, being quicker, more mature, more independent and taking more interest in international affairs. The war and what followed it, he continued, had furnished many practical examples of the working of economic laws, giving to the younger generation a much wider outlook. The rapid progress of transportation and the transmission of news, moreover, had induced young business people to think along more international lines.

Considerable praise was also bestowed on the students of the Technical High School in Berlin by one of its professors, the characteristic feature of the students of engineering today being that they also studied economics, thus showing the close relations between industry and that branch of human activity. Many students would, therefore, be in a position later to take over the administration of large factories which hitherto had been mainly in the hands of business men and of such as had studied law.

Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Developing Maine's Spiritual Resources"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to comment briefly through your column upon quotations made from an address by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and published under the caption "Developing Maine's Spiritual Resources."

It is to be regretted that well-meaning Christians may sometimes be lulled by the subtle arguments of the wets, and even led to infer that the liquor question is an individual moral problem only; also that the present system of prohibition does not measure up to a high Christian standard.

The state demands of the individual a certain moral and social relationship, first, toward the family; second, toward the community. The dangers of the liquor traffic cannot be thoroughly viewed from a personal standpoint, but must be seen from a national or universal standpoint.

The application of law to personal conduct is in itself an education in morals. What advocate of the personal liberty had can argue that the race of this age has outgrown the need for legislation to restrict and prohibit influences that outrage the peace and welfare of the family and of the community?

The faulty instincts of human nature are in themselves proof that personal liberty must always be subordinate to universal welfare; otherwise, chaos would govern every phase of human activity.

Then, while dwelling on the defects of the prohibition system of the United States, it would be well for the critics to remember one fact, viz: when the people shall give perfect obedience to all law relating to human conduct, government will then become a matter of mutual and moral effort.

Until this day dawns, it must be acknowledged that any system which makes an honest man's life depend on the liquor evil does more to corrupt than to purify. It is a claim to be interested in the welfare of humanity. Montreal, Can.